

CITY OF HEREFORD.

1930.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

HEREFORD :

Printed by WILSON & PHILLIPS, Aubrey Street, Hereford,
1931.



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SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

BY

A. MIDDLETON BROWN,

M.A., M.D., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH ;

MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

CENTRE ; AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

HEREFORD :
WILSON & PHILLIPS.

CITY OF HEREFORD.

Health Committee :

Councillor F. LEWIS SMITH, Mayor.

Alderman E. L. WALLIS, Chairman.

Councillor J. R. BARKER.

M.R.C.V.S., D.V.H.

Councillor J. R. BULMAN,

M.B., Ch.B.

Councillor O. R. CONNELLY.

Councillor MRS. E. E. HARRIS.

Councillor R. C. MONKLEY.

Councillor J. A. PRICHARD,

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee :

MRS. G. MINES, Chairman.

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, with Mesdames S. E. ALLCOCK,

C. A. J. BRITTEN, E. F. BULMER, F. JACKSON, E. C. PRICHARD and

MISS M. KRABBE.

Housing Acts Committee :

Councillor F. LEWIS SMITH, Mayor.

Alderman G. B. GREENLAND, Chairman.

Councillor J. R. BULMAN,
M.B., Ch.B.

Councillor O. R. CONNELLY.

Councillor G. F. C. HIGGINBOTHAM.

Councillor P. G. JAMES.

Councillor MRS. L. H. LUARD,
M.B.E.

Councillor J. BRICKNELL WEBB.

T. B. FELTHAM, Town Clerk,



HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
April, 1931.

**To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the City of Hereford.**

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Health of the City for the year 1930 as required by the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926, and the Report of the School Medical Service for the same period. The Health Report for 1930 is a survey report prepared in accordance with the instructions contained in the Ministry of Health Circular No. 1119 of the 18th June, 1930.

NEW LEGISLATION.—The Local Government Act, 1929, came into operation on the 1st April, 1930. This Act has made considerable changes in Local Government Administration. The functions of the Poor Law Authority have been transferred to the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs with the exception that the duties under Part I. of the Children Act, 1908, which have to do with the supervision of boarded out children, have been transferred to the Council of certain County districts, including Hereford City. This has meant a considerable increase in the work of this department. The details of the work are set out in the report.

The Housing Act, 1930, came into operation on the 1st August, 1930. This amends the procedure for dealing with unfit houses and defines sanitary defects and overcrowding in houses. The Act also deals with Slum Clearance. Programmes of progress in housing matters have to be submitted to the Ministry of Health every five years.

Amended Regulations dealing with Tuberculosis dated 8th July, 1930, came into operation on the 1st January, 1931.

HOUSING.—During the year, seventy-four new houses have been completed, including thirty-seven houses provided by the Corporation at the College Road Site, leaving three to be completed in 1931.

STATISTICS.—The Birth Rate for 1930 was 15.5 as compared with 15.8 in 1929. The Death Rate was 11.9 as compared with 13.1 in 1929. The Infantile Mortality Rate 46.3 as compared with 110 in 1929. The corresponding rates for England and Wales in 1930 were Birth Rate, 16.3; Death Rate, 11.4; and Infantile Mortality Rate, 60. In view of the fact that 1931 is a census year, no estimation of the population at the middle of 1930 has been furnished by the Registrar General and these rates are calculated on the estimated population at 30th June, 1929, of 23,630.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Diphtheria was again prevalent during the year but the type was milder than that prevalent in the three previous years. There was only one death. I wish to draw particular attention to the observations on Isolation Hospital accommodation. The modern conception of an Isolation Hospital is a building suitably constructed, equipped and staffed, to which persons suffering from infectious diseases may be removed with a view to obtaining skilled treatment and nursing; so that convalescence may be expedited and the sequelae of these diseases, whose existence may not be realised till many years later, may be prevented. To this extent it is more than merely a place where patients are isolated to prevent the spread of infection.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.—Since the beginning of the year, the School Dentist has devoted four additional hours per week to the work of the School Medical Service. The work of the School Medical Service was commended by the Board of Education after a visit by one of the Board's Medical Inspectors.

I have to thank you for the kind consideration you have given to all matters I have laid before you. I wish to put on record my appreciation of the co-operation of my colleagues in your service.

I am, Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. MIDDLETON BROWN, M.D.

CITY OF HEREFORD.

1930.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area	...	...	...	...	...	5,031 acres
Population (Census 1921)	...	...	...	...	...	23,250
Estimated Population (1930)	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1921)	...	...	...	...	...	5,217
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1930) according to						
Rate Book	...	...	...	...	...	6,080
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (Census 1921)						5,566
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£165,826	0s. 0d.
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	£659	16s. 10d.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, INCLUDING THE CHIEF
OCCUPATIONS OF THE INHABITANTS AND THE
INFLUENCE OF ANY PARTICULAR OCCUPATION ON
PUBLIC HEALTH.

The City is divided into three wards for Electoral Purposes.

Ledbury Ward 1,195 acres

Leominster Ward 2,089 acres

Monmouth Ward 1,747 acres

and there are ten civil parishes,—All Saints, St. John the Baptist, St. Martin's, St. Nicholas, St. Owen's, St. Peter's, The Vineyard, Holmer Within, Huntington, and Tupsley.

The town, which is one of the ancient Cathedral Cities of England, is an important market and shopping centre for a large area extending beyond the confines of the county of which it is the capital. Among the more important industries carried on in the City are Cider Works, Fruit Canning and Preserving Works, Tile Works, Light Steel Works, Galvanising Works, Corn Mills and Timber Yards. None of these industries are likely to cause the atmospheric pollution which is found in some industrial areas.

The six chief occupations of the inhabitants, as given in the 1921 census, are:—

1. Persons engaged in personal service.
2. Commercial, Finance, and Insurance occupations (excluding clerks).
3. Persons employed in Transport and Communication.
4. Professional occupations.
5. Clerks and Draughtsmen (not Civil Service or Local Authority) and Typists.
6. Agricultural Occupations.

There are good transport facilities afforded by the L.M.S. and G.W. Railways, who maintain through services from London, from South West England, from South Wales and the North of England. There are also several bus services including a through service to London .

There is a Cathedral Grammar School founded in the fourteenth century. There are up-to-date secondary schools for boys and girls and several elementary and private schools in the City.

As a holiday resort, Hereford has many attractions. It is the most convenient centre for visiting the beauties of the Wye Valley. There are opportunities in the City for various sports and amusements including bathing, boating, cricket, tennis and golf, and in the neighbourhood, fishing, shooting and hunting. There are also theatres and concerts during the winter months. Once every three years The Three Counties Musical Festival and The Three Counties Agricultural Show are held in the City.

All the occupations of the people are generally of a healthy nature and no injurious effect on the health of any section of the inhabitants has been noted.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Total.	Males.	Females.
Live Births—Legitimate ...	347	175	172
Illegitimate ...	20	11	9
Birth Rate ... ..	...	...	15.5
Still Births	14	7	7
Rate per 1,000 total births ...	...	...	36.7
Deaths	281	138	143
Death Rate ... ..	...	...	11.9
Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions	24%		
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth :			
From sepsis ... ..	...	...	0
From other causes ... ..	...	...	1
Death-rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births :—			
Legitimate, 40.3. Illegitimate, 150. Total, 46.3.			
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... ..	...	...	1
,, ,, Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	...	...	0
,, ,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ... ..	...	...	4

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

1. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

(a) MEDICAL.

NAME	Qualifications	Office Held	Whole or Part Time	Other Public Office
A. MIDDLETON BROWN ...	M.A., M. D., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health ...	...	School Medical Officer ; Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. Police Surgeon.
W. G. MAULE ...	M.B., B.Ch.	Medical Attendant at City Isolation Hospital ...	...	—
W. AINSLIE ...	M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E.	Consultant ...	...	—
MRS. B. E. W. STALLARD ...	M.D., B.S.	Medical Officer, Ante Natal Clinic	Part	—

(b) OTHERS.

R. WOOFF ...	M.R.C.V.S.	Veterinary Inspector	...	—
W. T. RIGBY ...	F.I.C.	City Analyst...	...	—
S. PROTHEROE ...	Cert. R.S.I.	Sanitary Inspector, Inspector under the Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, and Housing Act ...	...	—
W. J. TUDOR ...	—	Sanitary Assistant ...	...	—
Miss G. CLARKE ...	Trained Nurse, Cert. R.S.I. (Ministry of Health), Cert. C.M.B.	Health Visitor	...	—
Miss M. M. SCOURFIELD ...	Trained Nurse, Cert. C.M.B.	Infant Protection Visitor ...	...	School Nurse.
Miss E. M. TARBUIT ...	Trained Nurse, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. C.M.B.	Health Visitor	Part	School Nurse.
Miss D. BURN ...	—	Infant Protection Visitor ...	Part	School Nurse.
Miss D. BURN ...	—	Clerk ...	Part	Clerk in School Medical Department.
R. A. G. JAMES ...	—	Clerk ...	Whole	—
*Miss C. BUDINGER ...	Trained Nurse	Matron, City Isolation Hospital ...	Whole	—
H. W. VAUGHAN ...	—	Disinfecter ...	Whole	—
G. DAVIES ...	—	Abattoir Superintendent ...	Whole	—

* In addition to the Matron, the female staff of the Isolation Hospital consists of four nurses, a cook, a laundrymaid, and a ward maid.

2. **Nursing in the Home.**—(a). General.—District nursing is carried out by the staff of the Hereford City Nursing and Maternity Society.

(b) Infectious Disease.—There are no special arrangements for the home nursing of infectious cases in the homes; the School Nurses visit children who are known to be suffering from infectious diseases such as measles, whooping cough, etc., and give directions to the parents as required.

3. **Midwives.**—There are 13 midwives practising in the City, 4 at private nursing homes, 4 in connection with the Hereford City Nursing and Maternity Society, 2 at the Public Assistance Institution and 3 independently. They are under the supervision of the County Public Health Department.

No arrangements have been made for the employment of, or subsidy to, midwives by the Local Authority.

4. **Laboratory Facilities.** — Bacteriological examinations of sputum, swabs, etc., and chemical examinations of well waters are carried out at the County Public Health Laboratory. Examinations for the presence of virulent Diphtheria Bacilli are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, The University, Birmingham.

Bacteriological examinations of the town water supply, and the chemical analysis of milk and foodstuffs under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, are carried out by the City Analyst, Mr. W. T. Rigby, F.I.C., of Birmingham, and complete bacteriological examinations of milk by the Clinical Research Association, Ltd., London.

5. **LEGISLATION IN FORCE.**

The following local Acts, adoptive Acts, Byelaws and Regulations relating to public health are in force in the area.

Acts.

The Hereford Improvement Acts, 1854 and 1872.

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890. (April, 1891).

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. (Parts 2, 3 & 4). (April, 1891).

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Part 1; Sections 15 & 16, 18 to 24, 26 to 33, of Part 2; Sections 34 to 37, 43, 45 to 51, of Part 3; Parts 4, 5 & 6; Sections 78 to 81, 83 to 86, of Part 7; Parts 8, 9 & 10 (April, 1910).

The Baths and Washhouses Acts, 1849-1899 (February, 1914).

The Public Health Act, 1925. Parts 2, 3, 4 & 5. (January, 1927).

Byelaws and Regulations.—

Cattle, Poultry, Butter, Fish, Vegetable and Butchers' Markets, 1871, 1879 & 1911.

Children Trading in Street, 1905.

Children & Young Persons, Employment of, 1920.

Cleansing of Footways and Pavements, the Cleansing of Earth Closets and Cesspools, and the Removal of House Refuse, 1903.

Common Lodging Houses, 1903.

Good Rule and Government and Prevention of Nuisances, 1903.

Hackney Carriages, 1913.

New Streets and Buildings, 1926.

Noisy Instruments, 1929.

Nuisances, 1903.

Offensive Trades, 1903.

Pleasure Grounds and Open Spaces, 1910.

Public Library (Regulations), 1929.

Slaughterhouses, Public, 1866.

Slaughterhouses, Public, Management of, 1916.

Slaughterhouses, Private, 1903.

Water, preventing waste, misuse, undue consumption or the contamination of (Regulations), 1900.

6. HOSPITALS.—The following are the Hospital Services, public or voluntary, within or without the area, which are used by the inhabitants of the City:—

NAME	Situation	Purpose	Used by		Management
			No. of Beds	Persons outside the City	
Herefordshire General Hospital	Hereford	General	95	Yes	Voluntary Agency
Victoria Eye Hospital ...	Hereford	Eye Hospital	19	Yes	Do.
Isolation Hospital ...	Hereford	Infectious Diseases	16	No	City Council Health Committee
Smallpox Hospital ...	Hereford R.D.	Smallpox	8	No	Do.
Public Assistance Institution ...	Hereford	General	90	Yes	County Council Public Assistance Committee
Sanatorium ...	Almeley Weobley R.D.	Tuberculosis	62	Yes	County Council Health Committee
Mental Hospital ...	Hereford R.D.	Mental Diseases	545	Yes	Joint Committee of City and County Council
Institution for Mental Defectives	Ross	Mental Deficiency	40	Yes	County Council Mental Deficiency Committee

The City Isolation Hospital is situated on high ground on the outskirts of the City at Tupsley. There are two ward blocks, a nurses' home, a laundry, a porter's lodge and disinfecting station. The original buildings were erected in 1893, and are built of wood and corrugated iron on a brick foundation, with the exception of the porter's lodge and disinfecting station, which are built of brick. The porter's lodge and disinfecting station are satisfactory for their purpose.

The hospital originally provided accommodation for 32 beds, but on the scale of 144 square feet per patient, the standard of accommodation now required, there is accommodation for only 16 patients. The accommodation is inadequate for the needs of the City's population, and it is below the standard now required for dealing with cases of infectious disease. In the diphtheria block there are no means of separating acute and convalescent cases. The accommodation for the nursing staff is inadequate. The present nursing staff consists of a matron and four nurses, and when the hospital is full, additional temporary nurses have to be engaged. This state of affairs is unsatisfactory, and the Council should expedite the proposed amalgamation with the Rural District Council for the purpose of the provision of satisfactory Isolation Hospital accommodation. The medical attendant at the hospital may avail himself of the services of a consulting surgeon as occasion arises.

The Smallpox Hospital is situated near the main Isolation Hospital, just outside the City Boundary. It consists of a ward block, administration block, observation block, with the usual offices. It is built of wood and corrugated iron on a brick foundation. There is accommodation for eight patients. There is no permanent staff.

The number of beds for each sex, and for children (M. F. & C.) available in Hospitals or Institutions is as follows:—

SERVICES.	Herefordshire General Hospital (a)			Victoria Eye and Ear Hospital (b)			Public Assistance Institution (c)			Nieuport Sanatorium			Mental Hospital (d)			Ross M.D. Institution		
	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.
General Medical	43	29		...	...		35	44	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Surgical	23			...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Children	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maternity	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veneral Diseases	18	16	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis
Chronic Sick
Mental	225	312	...	25	15	...
Orthopædic
Ear, Nose and Throat
Puerperal Pyrexia
Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Eye Cases	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) The numbers include 5 for Maternity, 1 for Surgical Tuberculosis, and 26 (Males, 9; Females, 10; Children, 7) for Orthopædic cases.

(b) Including one for Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

(c) No separate accommodation for the Chronic Sick.

(d) In addition, there are 4 beds for each sex in the Isolation Block.

There are facilities for operative surgery, X-Ray work, Dentistry, Ophthalmic and massage work at the Herefordshire General Hospital, and for operative surgery at the Victoria Eye Hospital. There is a small pathological laboratory at the General Hospital.

A scheme for reconstruction and enlargement of the General Hospital is at present in progress.

The Hereford General Dispensary, which is partly provident, provides dispensary and domiciliary treatment for the sick poor in the City. The total number of patients treated during the last five years in the non-provident branch was:—

1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
817	718	795	1,314	1,456

7. **Maternity and Nursing Homes.**—There are six private Nursing Homes in the City. The County Council is the Local Supervising Authority under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927.

8. **Maternal Mortality.**—See page 51.

9. **Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children.**—Apart from the Poor Law Institution and the Children's Home, belonging to the Public Assistance Committee of the County Council, there is no institutional provision in the City. There is an Orphanage for Roman Catholic Children and an Industrial School for Boys in the City.

10. **Institutional Provision for the Care of Mental Defectives.**—The local authority for the administration of the Mental Deficiency Acts is the County Council. There are no institutions for Mental defectives in the City.

11. **Ambulance Facilities.**—(a) The Local Authority owns a horse drawn ambulance for infectious cases, and a van for the removal of infected bedding and clothing for disinfection. The Rural District Council motor ambulance is available for hire for long distance cases. ...

(b) A private motor ambulance, in charge of the City Police, is available for hire in the City for non-infectious cases, and a hand ambulance for accident cases is owned by the Local Authority.

12. Clinics and Treatment Centres.—

<i>Name</i>	<i>Situation</i>	<i>Nature of Accommodation</i>	<i>By whom Founded</i>
Maternity and Child Welfare Consultations.	St. Owen Street adjacent to Town Hall.	Waiting Room. Weighing Room. Consultation Room.	Hereford U.D. Local Authority.
School Clinic for Minor Ailments.	Town Hall.	Waiting Room. Inspection & Treat- ment Rooms. Record Office.	Hereford U.D. Local Authority.
School Clinic for Dental and Refraction work.	St. Owen Street, adjacent to Town Hall.	Waiting Room. Operating Room. Recovery Room. Dark Room.	Hereford U.D. Local Authority.
Tuberculosis Dispensary.	St. Peter Street.	Consulting Room. Waiting Room.	Herefordshire County Council.
V.D. Centre.	Hereford Union Infirmary. Isolation Block.	1 Kitchen. 1 Treatment Room. 2 Waiting Rooms. Irrigating Room. Lavatory Accom- modation.	Herefordshire County Council.

13. Local Government Act, 1929.—Children Act, 1908.—

Under the provisions of Section 2 of the Local Government Act, 1929, the duty of supervision of children boarded out with foster parents, hitherto discharged by the Poor Law Authority, has been transferred to the City Council. The work is being carried out by the staff of the Health Department, and the Council have appointed the Health Visitors and the Medical Officer of Health, Infant Protection Visitors under the Act.

When the work was taken over from the Board of Guardians on the 1st April, 1930, there were twenty-six children (13 girls and 13 boys) under seven years of age registered as being nursed by twenty-two foster mothers. All these were visited by the Medical Officer of Health, and it was found that all were being looked after in a satisfactory manner. With the exception of one child, who suffered from Bronchitis and was under medical care, all were in good health.

The children are visited from time to time by the Health visitors, and the foster parents are instructed to bring all children under five years of age to the Infant Welfare Clinic for periodic examination by the Medical Officer of Health. During the year, the Health Visitors paid 136 visits to these children's homes. A printed leaflet setting out the duties of foster parent under the Act is handed to each foster mother.

The following is extracted from the Register kept under the Act:—

Number of Children taken on to Register from Board of Guardians, 1st April, 1930	26
Added up to 31st December, 1930	7
Taken off Register—	
(a) on reaching the age of 7 years	5
(b) on removal from foster mother	6
Remaining on Register at 31st December, 1930	22

During the year, one child was transferred to the care of the daughter of a deceased foster mother at the same address.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.

Additional electrically operated Pumping Plant has been installed at the upper station at the City Waterworks during the year.

A water main in College Road has been replaced by one of 3-inch diameter from near the Training College to the Victoria Tile Works.

All new houses erected during the year are connected to the town mains.

The supply is satisfactory in quality and quantity, and during the year bacteriological examinations gave the following results:—

No.	Date.	Source.	Typical B. Coli			
			100cc.	50cc.	10cc.	1cc.
1.	March 11th.	Waterworks, Filter No. 1.	Absent			
2.	„ „	Waterworks, Filter No. 2.	Absent			
3.	„ „	Waterworks, Filter No. 3.	Present		Absent	
4.	„ „	Waterworks, Filter No. 4.				Present
5.	April 7th.	Waterworks, Filter No. 3	Present		Absent	
6.	„ „	Waterworks, Filter No. 4.	Present		Absent	
7.	June 16th.	Tap, Town Hall.	Absent			
8.	„ „	Waterworks, Filter No. 2.	Absent			
9.	„ „	Waterworks, Filter No. 3.	Present	Absent		

10.	June 16th.	Waterworks, Filter No. 4.	Absent	
11	Sept. 10th.	Waterworks, Filter No. 1.	Absent	
12.	„ „	Waterworks, Filter No 2.	Absent	
13.	„ „	Waterworks, Filter No. 4.	Absent	
14	„ „	Tap, Town Hall.	Present	Absent

On receipt of the report on sample No. 4 the use of the water from the filter was discontinued and the filter cleaned and a further sample taken was found satisfactory.

WELLS.

There are 70 houses supplied by 41 wells, and of these, 49 are outside the system of the town mains.

The districts are as follows:—

			Houses.	Wells.
Aylestone Hill	...	...	1	1
Bullingham (Upper)	...	...	13	6
Canon Moor	...	...	4	2
Grafton and Red Hill	...	...	7	6
Hampton Park, Tupsley and Franchistone	...	...	7	4
Holmer	...	...	4	2
Hunderton	...	...	1	1
King's Acre Road and Huntington	...	...	18	11
Putson and Bullingham (Lower)	...	...	14	7
Westfields	...	...	1	1
			—	—
			70	41
			—	—

Eleven samples of water from five private wells were collected for chemical examination. The water in two wells showed no definite evidence of pollution but was not of a high grade, and in three wells the water showed evidence of pollution. In two cases the wells were cleaned out, and after further examinations, one was reported to show no evidence of pollution. The other wells are still under observation.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

A portion of the drainage system at a private house discharging into the River Wye was disconnected during the year and caused to discharge into its own sewage outfall.

The various streams passing through the City have received special attention. A scheme for getting rid of flood water more quickly by removing obstructions, repairing banks and cleaning out the Widemarsh, Tan, and Yazor Brooks by the Corporation was completed during the year.

A case of pollution by sewage from Westfields discharging by way of a storm overflow into the Yazor Brook was dealt with, and accumulations of debris together with a collapsed boundary wall were removed from the same brook after the service of notices from the Health Department.

Notices were also served upon the occupiers of five houses abutting on the Widemarsh Brook for throwing refuse therein, and upon the proprietor of a garage to discontinue allowing waste oil and petrol to flow into the Tan Brook.

The cleaning out of the Eign Brook was under the consideration of the Health Committee at the end of the year, who were in communication with the brickers to carry out the work under Section 54 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

In order to deal with surface storm water from the roads, the following sewers were constructed:—

Three Elms Road, length 1,770 yards, 6-inch rubble drain and 12-inch sewer. Grandstand Road, length 1,400 yards, 12-inch and 15-inch sewer. Roman Road, length 700 yards, 6-inch rubble drain. Aylestone Hill, length 1,200 yards, 6-inch rubble drain.

A new 9-inch sewer, length 330 yards, was laid under the Widemarsh Common to Messrs. Evans & Co.'s Cider Works, and 50 yards of 15-inch sewer in Saint Peter Street were re-laid.

At the sewage Outfall Works, the irrigation beds were cleaned out at a cost of £1,915.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

During the year seven conversions from the conservancy system to the water carriage system have taken place, one privy, two earth closets and four pail closets having been converted into water closets.

The following are the number of conversions during recent years.

1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
45	1	-	1	2	7

The number and types of closets remaining on the conservancy system at the end of the year are set out below. They are not situated in populous and closely-built centres and with few exceptions are outside the City sewerage system.

District.	Houses.	Privies.	Pail Closets.	Earth Closets.
Aylestone Hill . .	10	3	5	2
Belmont Road & Handerton	5	3	2	—
Breinton & Broomy Hill ...	7	1	5	1
Bullingham (Lower) & Putson	15	4	9	—
Bullingham (Upper) ...	8	3	4	—
Canon Moor ...	4	—	4	—
Grafton & Red Hill ...	4	1	4	—
Hampton Park & Tupsley ...	21	2	16	2
Holmer ...	15	7	9	1
King's Acre & Huntington ...	19	6	15	—
Westfields ...	3	—	4	—
Other Districts ...	9	1	8	—
	<hr/> 120 <hr/>	<hr/> 31 <hr/>	<hr/> 85 <hr/>	<hr/> 6 <hr/>

SCAVENGING.

During the year, the collection of domestic refuse was extended to the Putson district and the owners were called upon to provide sanitary ashbins. There has been no further extension other than the collection of refuse from new houses erected in areas already served.

Forty-eight wire litter baskets have been fixed in various parts of the City.

Refuse is collected weekly and in some streets bi-weekly and is dealt with at the Destructor. Certain town refuse is taken to a tip in Portfields Street and to one at Holmer outside the City.

An experiment was carried out in the collection of refuse with motor freighters, the purchase of which was deferred on account of the high initial outlay.

All new houses are provided with galvanized ashbins with covers and the substitution of such bins for unsuitable receptacles at existing houses is proceeding. During the year, 257 preliminary notices and 28 statutory notices were served upon owners and occupiers in respect of 307 houses.

The cleansing of earth closets, privies and cess-pools in those districts not on the sewerage system is carried out by the occupiers of the houses under the Byelaws with respect thereto.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

(a) The nature and number of the inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector and Assistant during the year are as follows:—

Nuisances and work in progress	...	...	1422
Re Ashbins	...	...	1162
Housing Acts	...	...	325
Tents and Vans	...	...	102
Infectious Disease	...	...	306
Factory and Workshop Act	...	...	125
Bakehouses	...	...	78
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	203
Public Abattoir	...	...	90
Food Preparing Places	..	...	159
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	102
Offensive Trades	...	...	48
Public Conveniences	...	...	471
Schools and Public Buildings	..	...	47
Miscellaneous	...	...	468
Total			5108

(b) and (c). The following table shows the number of statutory and informal notices served during the year and the result of the service of such notices:—

Statute or Byelaws.	Notices not complied with at end of 1929.	Notices served 1930.		Complied with 1930.	Notices not com- plied with at end of 1930.
		Prel'nary.	Statutory.		
Public Health Acts ...	29	411	51	479	12
Factory and Workshop Act	2	19	—	21	—
Milk and Dairies Order ...	—	38	—	37	1
City Byelaws	—	20	—	20	—
Totals	31	488	51	557	13
		539			

The number of notices served under the Public Health Acts do not include 257 preliminary notices served requiring the provision of sanitary ashbins,

In addition to the above notices, 279 letters were written by the Inspector and 64 reports made to other Departments. Ninety reports dealing with infectious disease and 49 dealing with miscellaneous matters including housing, overcrowding, nuisances, unsound food, etc., were made to the Medical Officer of Health.

The number of complaints investigated during the year was 219, and 13 water and 3 smoke tests were applied to drainage systems.

DEFECTS AND NUISANCES.

DRAINAGE.

Obstructed drains opened and cleansed	...	...	114
Defective drainage repaired or relaid	...	...	27
Houses with insufficient drainage, extra provided	...	...	1
Glazed stoneware gulley traps fixed	...	...	13
Drains removed from inside or underneath houses	...	...	2
Drainage disconnected from River Wye	...	...	1
Intercepting and inspecting chambers constructed	...	...	13
Inspection chambers repaired	...	...	12
Ventilating shafts fixed or repaired	...	...	1

CLOSETS, PRIVIES AND URINALS.

Obstructions to W.C.'s removed	...	...	23
Dirty basins of W.C.'s cleansed	...	...	10
W.C.'s repaired or erected	...	...	47
Insufficient accommodation, extra W.C.'s erected	...	...	4
Pedestal basins fixed	...	...	36
Water supply provided to W.C.'s	...	...	14
Flushing apparatus repaired or new provided	...	...	52
Ventilation provided to W.C.'s	...	...	4
Dirty walls of W.C.'s limewashed	...	...	27
Pail closets abolished and W.C.'s provided	...	...	7
Urinals repaired or erected	...	...	9

DWELLING HOUSES, Etc.

Houses closed under Housing Acts	...	...	8
Houses demolished under Housing Acts	...	...	23
Overcrowding abated	...	...	13
Dilapidated and dirty houses repaired and cleansed	...	...	36
Damp courses inserted	...	...	1
Gable walls, etc., pointed	...	...	18
Roofs repaired	...	...	78
Spouting repaired or new provided	...	...	31
Chimneys and fireplaces repaired	...	...	13
Floors relaid or repaired	...	...	21
Staircases repaired	...	...	9
Windows repaired or made to open	...	...	58
Ventilation provided to bedrooms	...	...	8

Food pantries provided	...	...	...	7
Galvanised refuse bins provided	...	...	...	342
Wells cleaned out and repaired	...	...	...	2
Yards and passages paved or repaired	...	...	...	7
Washhouses repaired or erected	...	...	...	9
Washing Boilers provided or repaired	...	...	...	7
Dirty walls of washhouses limewashed	...	...	...	12

SINKS AND WASTE PIPES.

Dilapidated sinks repaired	...	...	...	3
New glazed stoneware sinks fixed	...	...	...	6
Waste-pipes repaired or new provided	...	...	...	10
Waste pipes and rain-water pipes disconnected over gullies	...	...	...	8

KEEPING OF ANIMALS AND MANURE.

Nuisances from poultry and animals abated	...	...	...	5
Accumulations of manure and refuse removed	...	...	...	42

MISCELLANEOUS.

Contraventions of Byelaws in respect to Tents and Vans	...	...	...	14
Refuse removed from River and Brooks	...	...	...	11
Dairies and Cowsheds limewashed after notice	...	...	...	36
Floors and channels of cowsheds reconstructed	...	...	...	3
Improved arrangements provided for cleansing milk and other vessels	...	...	...	5
Bakehouses cleansed after notice	...	...	...	3
Food preparing places cleansed after notice	...	...	...	10
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	...	...	...	18

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Observations were made of factory chimneys and notices were sent to four firms drawing attention to smoke being sent forth in such quantities as to be a nuisance under the Public Health Act, 1875, as amended by the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

The Byelaws and Regulations in force in the City are set out on page 9.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no registered common lodging houses in the City.

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, Etc.

During the year, action was taken for contravening the Byelaws in 14 instances, and in the case of Vans used for human habitation, these left the district.

A bell-tent erected in one of the riverside meadows was found being used for human habitation by a husband and wife and adult daughter. The conditions were very unsatisfactory and the case was under the consideration of the Health Committee and the Housing Acts Committee at the end of the year.

A family consisting of husband and wife and six children were found occupying a disused harness room as a living room and a portion of a loft over stabling as a bedroom. The circumstances were reported to the Public Assistance Committee of the County Council, who arranged for the children to be removed temporarily to their Institution until suitable accommodation could be found for them. This was eventually done.

In another case, a disused skittle alley over a range of stables was found to be fitted up for use as a sleeping room for the male members of the staff at one of the licensed premises in the City. This was immediately discontinued on the proprietor's attention being drawn to the fact that the building was not originally constructed for human habitation.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are two tripe boilers, one gut scraper, and two hide and skin depots in the City. The premises are under frequent inspection and no action has been necessary under the Byelaws. The gut scraper and one of the tripe boilers carry on the trades at premises belonging to the Corporation situated at the Public Abattoir. After the premises had been adapted for the purpose, consent to the establishment of the trade of the tripe boiler was given in November under Section 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as amended by Section 44 of the Public Health Act, 1925, such consent to operate for a limited period of one year.

NUISANCES.

Contraventions of the Byelaws with respect to keeping swine within the prescribed distance from dwelling houses were dealt with in two instances.

UNDERGROUND SLEEPING ROOMS.

There being no rooms coming under this definition, regulations are not needed under the Housing Act, 1925.

PUBLIC BATHS.

The Public Baths in Edgar Street, which were in course of erection at the end of 1929, were completed and opened to the public on the 14th April, 1930. The following description is taken from the Souvenir of the official opening by the Right Worshipful the Mayor (Mrs. Councillor Luard, M.B.E., J.P.):

SITE.

The site is central, being within one-third of a mile of the centre of the City.

It is one acre in extent, rectangular in shape, level, and has a gravel sub-soil.

The site abuts on a main road (Edgar Street), and is accommodated by all essential services.

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS.

The Buildings are of the one storey type, constructed of brickwork and artificial stone, and comprise the following:—

Main Entrance.	Ladies' Shower Baths and
Vestibule and Crush Hall.	Foot Bath.
Ticket Offices and Towel	Gents' Shower Baths and
Store.	Foot Bath.
Three First Class Slipper	Swimming Pond, 75 ft. long
Baths.	x 30 ft. wide.
Seven Second Class Slipper	28 Collapsible Dressing
Baths.	Boxes.
Ladies' Cloakroom & Lava-	Establishment Laundry.
tories.	
Gents' Cloakroom & Lava-	Plant Room.
tories.	

The Buildings are well set back from the road, the vacant space in front and at the sides being formed into Paths and Ornamental Shrubbery.

PURIFICATION PLANT.

The Bath Water Purification Plant installed in these Baths by Messrs. The Kennicott Water Softener Co., Ltd., continuously purifies and re-oxygenates the bath water, so that bathers, at all times, have the advantage of perfectly purified and fresh bath water.

The hygienic advantage of such a system is obvious, whilst immunity from accidents from drowning owing to the turbid and impure condition of the water is entirely avoided, as the bottom of the bath can be seen at all times.

By this system the water is drawn from the deep end of the bath, passed through a strainer, and then treated with appropriate re-agents which coagulate the colloidal impurities and mordant the colour. It is then passed through two air-cleansed pressure filters, which remove all suspended matter and impurities. The filtered water is kept in a fresh and sparkling condition by means of an Aerator, where the water is broken up and brought into contact with streams of fresh air, which re-oxygenates, purifies, and bleaches the water, and effectually destroys all organic impurities.

From the Aerator the water is then passed through a Calorifier, which restores the water to the required temperature for comfortable bathing.

Immediately before the water is returned to the shallow end of the bath it is disinfected by the introduction of Liquid Chlorine Gas, which destroys the pathogenic bacteria and renders the water sterile and safe.

The process of filtration, etc., is continuous, the whole of the contents of the bath being treated every four hours.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The public sanitary conveniences in the streets are under the control of the Health Committee, and those in the Cattle Market, and Castle Green under their respective Committees.

A building leased by the Corporation in Bewell Street has been adapted for conveniences for both sexes, which were required by persons using the motor 'bus centre there.

An obsolete and insanitary urinal in Wye Street has been removed and a three-stall glazed one with automatic flushing apparatus erected in its place. A similar one in Newmarket Street has been abolished and a four-stall glazed urinal with automatic flushing apparatus substituted and the interior walls lined with white glazed bricks.

The re-building and improvement scheme in progress at the end of the year at the corner of Widemarsh Street and Maylord Street necessitated the abolition of the men's public conveniences on that site. Provision, however, for new conveniences for both sexes has been included in the scheme, which will be completed during 1931.

MAY FAIR.

The arrangements made in 1929 with respect to the parking of all living vans connected with the Annual May Fair, which is held in the central streets of the City, at the Motor Park in Edgar Street, were continued.

The following report was submitted to the Health Committee at its meeting in May:—

REPORT ON THE MAY FAIR, 1930.

“ There were fifty-seven living vans parked at Edgar Street, occupied by one hundred and twenty-six adults and thirty-six children. The figures for 1929 were fifty-one living vans occupied by one hundred and eleven adults and forty-eight children. All the vans were inspected and found satisfactory. No cases of illness or recent illness were reported.

“ A new feature of the fair was the presence of refreshment vans in the streets, two in High Town and one in Commercial Square. It is impossible to prevent the food sold from these vans from being contaminated by the dust which is blown about during the fair, nor can there be any satisfactory means of washing the cups used to supply the tea, coffee, etc. There was also a large increase in the number of sweet stalls in which the sweets were exposed to dust.

“ As it appears that there is already adequate provision made by the tradesmen of the City for the supply of refreshments and confectionery under conditions which are not likely to cause injury to the Public Health, I have to recommend that the Markets Committee be asked not to let stances for such stalls in the future—an exception might be made in cases where the sweets are wrapped or otherwise adequately protected from contamination by dust.

“ In view of the recent occurrence of cases of Psittacosis or parrot disease, special attention was paid to a stall where parrots were on sale. The Stall-holder, who came from an address in Shoreditch, London, stated that all the birds had been inspected by the Health Authorities of that district and pronounced free from disease.

“ One complaint was received from a householder in Broad Street of a nuisance from the fumes of petrol from a motor lorry outside his premises.”

SCHOOLS.

The sanitary condition of the Elementary School Buildings is referred to in the Report of the School Medical Officer, printed at the end of the Health Report.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

There are no premises in the City on which rag flock is manufactured. From enquiries made, the flock used by the few traders for the purpose of making any article of upholstery, cushions or bedding, is obtained under a warranty from the

manufacturers stating that it conforms to the standard of cleanliness laid down by the Regulations of 1912.

No samples were taken during the year.

NEW ZEALAND STRAW PACKING REGULATIONS.

Under these Regulations, merchandise manufactured for shipment to New Zealand has to be packed in disinfected straw, and the Medical Officer of Health acts as supervising officer. The arrangements made at the factory in Hereford have been approved by a representative of the Government of the Dominion.

A certificate is granted in respect of each consignment and during the year sixteen invoices were countersigned for this purpose at a fee of 2/6 each which is paid to the Corporation in respect of the services.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTOR.

<i>Premises.</i> (1)	<i>Number of</i>		
	<i>Inspections</i> (2)	<i>Written Notices</i> (3)	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i> (4)
FACTORIES... .. (Including Factory Laundries)	40	4	—
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	54	10	—
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	31	5	—
TOTAL	125	19	—

2 —DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Rem- edied.	Referred to H.M. Inspec- tor.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	7	7	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	2	2	—	—
Sanitary accommodation	—	—	—	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	6	6	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	4	4	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to out- work and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Work- shops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).				
TOTAL	19	19	—	—

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.—NIL.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

No. of Summonses.	Statute under which proceedings were instituted.	OFFENCE.	Fines.		Costs.		REMARKS.
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1	Milk & Dairies Order, 1926	Carrying on trade of a dairy- man without being registered	—	—	—	—	Adjourned sine die. In- sufficient evidence of ownership of business. _____
1	Ditto	Not keeping clothing in a cleanly condition when dis- tributing milk	0	10 0	—	—	
1	Ditto	Not keeping person in a cleanly condition when dis- tributing milk	0	10 0	—	—	
1	Ditto	Not keeping clean the interior of a vehicle used for the con- veyance of milk	0	10 0	—	—	_____
5	Housing Act, 1925 ...	Failing to comply with notices to cease to inhabit dwelling- houses against which Closing Orders had become operative	—	—	—	—	Orders made to quit with- in 6 weeks in 3 cases and within 3 months in one case. One case was with- drawn, possession having been given up, and in two cases the owner after- wards obtained eject- ment orders.

HOUSING.—(A)—STATISTICS.

Number of New Houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b) .)			
(i) By the Local Authority	...	...	37
(ii) By other Local Authorities	...	...	—
(iii) By other bodies and persons	...	...	37
(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts:			
(i) By the Local Authority—			
(a) For the purpose of Part II. of the Act of 1925	...	...	—
(b) For the purpose of Part III. of the Act of 1925	...	...	37
(c) For other purposes	...	...	—
(ii) By other bodies or persons	...	...	—

1. Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the Year:—

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) and the number of inspections made	294	480
(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, and the number of inspections made	16	41
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	10
(4) Number of dwelling-house (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	13

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	36
---	-----	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—

A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—		
(a) By owners	...	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	—

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ...	—
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	16
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners ...	16
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925:—	
(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ...	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	3
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit ...	9
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	7
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	21
(6) Number of dwelling-houses demolished voluntarily after the making of Closing Orders ...	2
In addition to the above, the following proceedings were taken under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930:—	
(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Demolition Orders ...	7
(2) Number of undertakings given and accepted that dwelling-houses will cease to be used for human habitation ...	3
(3) Number of undertakings given and accepted that dwelling-houses will be rendered fit for human habitation ...	2
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	2
4. Number of Houses owned by the Local Authority:—	
	Built during last 2 years. Others. Total.
(1) Under Part III. of the Housing Act, 1925...	53 — 53
(2) Under Part II. of the Housing Act, 1925...	— — —
(3) Other powers ...	— 548 548
Total ...	601

(B) HOUSING CONDITIONS.

The figures given at the Census in 1921 show that the prevailing type of dwelling-house in the City is the four or five-roomed cottage, consisting of two sitting-rooms and two or three bedrooms. Out of 4,956 houses, 2,600 were of this type; next came the houses with six to eight rooms, numbering 1,432. There were 574 houses with 1-3 rooms, and 350 houses with nine or more rooms. The majority of dwellings erected since then, including all but 30 of the dwellings erected by the Corporation, are 4-5-roomed houses. With a few exceptions, the dwelling houses are built of brick and large numbers were built during the latter half of last century. The older dwellings are mostly situated inside or just outside the line of the old City Wall. The principal defects of these houses are general decay and dampness, lack of proper through ventilation, and lack of sanitary conveniences, but there are no areas in the City which fall to be dealt with either as Clearance Areas or Improvement Areas. The unfit houses are scattered throughout the City either singly or in small groups.

At the beginning of 1931, there were approximately 760 applicants for Corporation Houses. These included tenants of houses with sufficient accommodation, tenants without children, married couples without children living in apartments and applicants living and working outside the City. The Council will not consider these applications in the meantime, and after deducting them there remain the following:—

Applicants with one or more children living in lodgings	...	229
„ living in unfit houses	... ..	30
„ with insufficient accommodation	... ..	63
„ living outside the City and working inside the City		68
		<hr/>
Total	... ..	390
		<hr/>

A consideration of the marriage rate of marriages in which the male contracting party is resident in the City during the five years 1925-1929 shows that an average of 130 such marriages take place in each year. These 130 married couples will probably require a house. But a certain number of houses will be vacated by death of the occupants. The average annual number of deaths registered during the same period was 315, and as the average family is 4.5 per house, this will leave 70 houses available, leaving an annual shortage of 60 houses to be provided to meet this particular demand. In addition, there will always be a certain number of houses becoming unfit and due for replacement.

Since the War the City Council has built 460 houses suitable for persons of the working classes and 150 more are in course of erection at Hunderton.

The following table shows the number of dwelling houses completed during the past ten years by the Municipality and by Private Enterprise.

			Private Enterprise.	Municipal.	Total.
1921	...	...	1	138	139
1922	...	...	8	74	82
1923	...	...	31	—	31
1924	...	...	29	26	55
1925	...	...	33	52	85
1926	...	...	27	100	127
1927	...	...	36	18	54
1928	...	...	56	—	56
1929	...	...	60	20	80
1930	...	...	37	37	74
Total			318	465	783

Since the War, 108 houses have been closed as unfit for habitation under the Housing Acts; of these, 23 have been reconditioned and rendered fit.

When industrial conditions in South Wales were satisfactory, a certain number of people from Hereford was attracted to that area but the recent industrial depression has stopped this tide of emigration and there is some evidence that persons thrown out of employment in South Wales are returning to the City.

There are still large areas inside the City boundary suitable for development as building estates. The essential services of water, sewerage, gas and electricity are at hand, but the high cost of road construction to open up the areas has to be considered.

There is ample evidence of undesirable overcrowding in the City. As stated above, there are 229 applicants for corporation houses who are living with their families in lodgings. Many of the Corporation Houses are occupied by more than one family and thus one of the chief objects of municipal housing activity is defeated. There is a clause in the agreement between the Corporation and the tenants which prohibits lodgers without approval, but it is found in actual practice that many tenants require the assistance of lodgers to pay the rent, especially during periods of unemployment.

During 1930, investigations were made as to overcrowding in Corporation Houses and action was taken in ten cases where overcrowding was excessive. The tenants were given notice to quit which was to be suspended while the overcrowding was abated.

Having regard to the definition of "Sanitary defects" given in the Housing Act, 1930, and to recent decisions as to work necessary to render a house fit, there are in the City one hundred

houses which are so unfit as to be incapable of being rendered fit or so unfit as to be capable of being rendered fit only by considerable reconstruction, re-arrangement or addition, and two hundred houses which fall below a reasonable standard of fitness having regard to the standard in the district, but which can be rendered fit by some reconstruction, re-arrangement or addition.

A programme for dealing with them has been submitted to the Ministry of Health and a part of it is the erection of 150 houses at Hunderton, now proceeding.

It is estimated that within the area supplied by the City water mains, there are 4,942 houses with a private supply and 1,011 houses with a common supply, i.e. one water tap to two or more houses.

It is also estimated that there are 4,801 houses with private water closet accommodation, and 1,152 houses with water closets used in common.

The number of houses supplied by wells and having closet accommodation other than on the water carriage system is given on pages 16 and 18.

BYELAWS RELATING TO HOUSES, TO HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS, AND TO TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, Etc.

Byelaws with respect to New Buildings were adopted on the 1st June, 1926, and with respect to Tents, Vans, Sheds, Etc., used for Human Habitation on the 3rd October, 1922. They are adequate for the requirements of the district, and no difficulties have been experienced in their enforcement. There are no Byelaws in force with respect to houses let in lodgings.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON HOUSING MATTERS.

On 11th February, a Local Inquiry was held by an Inspector of the Ministry of Health into the appeal of the owner against Demolition Orders made by the Council in respect of Nos. 66, 67, and 68, Widemarsh Street, and Nos. 2, and 7, Pearce's Court.

The Minister deferred giving his decision for a period of six months to enable the appellant to carry out the works necessary to render the premises fit for human habitation as shown on the plans and specification submitted.

The appeal against the Demolition Order made in respect of No. 7, Pearce's Court was withdrawn and the house was eventually demolished.

At the end of the year, the work in respect to Nos. 66 and 67, Widemarsh Street and No. 2, Pearce's Court had been carried out and the Closing and Demolition Orders determined, and the work at No. 68 was in progress.

The owner of Nos. 108 and 109, Widemarsh Street made an appeal against Demolition Orders but afterwards withdrew it, having sold the property, which has since been demolished.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(A) MILK SUPPLY.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

At the end of the year the registers kept under the Order contained the names and addresses in the City of 9 cowkeepers and wholesale purveyors of milk, 12 cowkeepers and retail purveyors, and 32 retail purveyors. In addition to these, 23 cowkeepers in the Rural District are registered as wholesale purveyors in the City, and 37 as retail purveyors, of whom 35 are cowkeepers.

During the year, 203 visits were paid to premises and written intimations of the following contraventions of the Order were sent:—

Carrying on trade of cowkeeper or dairyman without being registered	...	..	2
Persons engaged in the milking of cows or the distribution of milk not keeping their clothing in a cleanly condition	...	...	3
Vessels used for containing milk not stored in a clean place	...	...	3
Not properly limewashed cowsheds	...	...	2
Not removing dirt from udders and teats of cows before milking is begun	...	...	3
Milkers not washing their hands before milking	...	...	1
Milking stools not kept clean	...	...	2
Not removing milk from cowshed as soon as possible after milking	...	...	1
Improper construction of floors and channels of cowsheds	...	...	2
Name and address of owner not marked on churns			1
Vessels containing "skimmed milk" not marked as containing such	...	...	1
Not keeping interior of vehicles clean	...	...	2

One retail purveyor of milk was called before the Health Committee and cautioned with respect to the condition of his clothing and vehicle. Another was prosecuted for failing to register but the case was adjourned, sine die, owing to insufficient evidence as to the ownership of the business which has since been discontinued. He was further summoned and fines inflicted amounting to thirty shillings for not keeping his clothing, person, and vehicle in a clean condition when distributing milk.

Applications for the registration of four premises to be used as dairies were withdrawn on the advice of the Health Department, the premises not being suitable.

During the year, the floors and channels of three cowsheds were reconstructed to comply with Article 25 of the Order.

The Sanitary Inspector has given special attention to the sale of butter and cream in the Market Hall, and from time to time the addresses of stallholders from the Rural Districts have been forwarded to these Local Authorities to ascertain whether their premises were registered under the Order. This resulted in several dairies being registered which were apparently not under inspection previously, and in one instance the Rural Authority instituted proceedings against a dairyman as a warning to others for failing to register.

The sale of cream by stallholders in the Market Hall in receptacles which had previously contained other substances such as fish and meat paste, pickles, sauces, etc., was brought to the notice of the Markets Committee, who gave instructions for the attention of persons selling cream to be drawn to the desirability of using cartons. There has since been a decided improvement in this respect.

MILK CARTS.

On the suggestion of the Chairman of the Health Committee (Alderman E. L. Wallis) a parade of milk carts was held on September 13th, in the Town Hall yard, when four prizes were given by the Mayor (Councillor Mrs. Luard, M.B.E.), the Chairman, and Members of the Health Committee for the cleanest and brightest turn-outs and utensils.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

There is one retailer of "Certified" milk in the City. The milk is produced under licence from the Ministry of Health at premises in the Hereford Rural District. All milk distributed under the scheme approved by the Ministry of Health to nursing and expectant mothers, and children, has been from this source. It is also supplied to the City Isolation Hospital.

There is also one retailer of "Grade A" milk, which is also produced in the Hereford Rural District.

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Under this Act, twenty samples of milk were taken during the year and submitted to the Clinical Research Association, Ltd., for complete bacteriological examination.

The following are the reports:—

No. of Bacteria per c.c.			<i>Presence of Bacillus Coli in</i>			<i>Tubercle Bacilli</i>
			1 100cc.	1 1,000cc	1 10,000cc.	
No. 1	113,666	...	+	+	—	—
No. 2	245,333	...	+	—	—	—
No. 3	17,633	...	—	—	—	—
No. 4	147,666	...	+	+	—	—
No. 5	42,900	...	—	—	—	—
No. 6	155,300	...	+	+	—	—
No. 7	76,200	...	+	+	—	—
No. 8	4,700	...	—	—	—	—
No. 9	9,200	...	—	—	—	—
No. 10	37,800	...	—	—	—	—
No. 11	11,666	...	—	—	—	—
No. 12	12,333	...	—	—	—	—
No. 13	17,333	...	—	—	—	—
No. 14	18,666	...	—	—	—	—
No. 15	51,733	...	+	—	—	—
No. 16	2,750	...	—	—	—	—
No. 17	23,400	...	—	—	—	—
No. 18	182,400	...	+	—	—	—
No. 19	9,400	...	—	—	—	—
No. 20	16,733	...	—	—	—	—

(B) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Shops, stalls, and places where food is sold, kept or prepared for sale, and vehicles used for the transport of meat, are under close observation with regard to cleanliness. Cautions were given in four instances for contraventions of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, or the Public Health Act, 1925, three for want of cleanliness and one for depositing and selling meat in unsuitable premises.

In two other instances, the preparing and selling of refreshments were discontinued owing to the unsuitability of the arrangements for the purpose. One of these was at a Stall in the Market Hall, and upon the attention of the Markets Committee being drawn to the matter, a more suitable stall was provided and fitted with the necessary means, including water supply, for securing the cleansing of the utensils used by the public. Another stall, used for a similar purpose, was fitted up in like manner.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Since 1914, when the last remaining slaughterhouse was closed under the Hereford Improvement Act, 1872, there have been no Private Slaughterhouses in the City.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

In the report for 1929 I referred to certain recommendations made by your Medical Officer of Health in 1912. Item No. 5 recommended the provision of a room for inspecting diseased carcasses, and this has now been provided.

The Abattoir is under the supervision of a resident manager, and the humane killer is used on all animals except pigs. The number of animals slaughtered during the year was:—Beeves, 2,909; Calves, 712; Sheep, 8,941; Lambs, 3,879; Pigs, 4,359; Goats, 3; Total, 20,803, as compared with 21,760 in 1929.

All meat slaughtered at or brought to the Abattoir is inspected, and detained carcasses, etc., are removed to an out-building which has been converted for the purpose of an inspection room. The following diseased or unsound conditions were found, the carcasses or portions being voluntarily surrendered and destroyed at the Destructor:—

BULLS, COWS AND HEIFERS.

Tuberculosis (general)	...	...	2
,, (local)	...	...	6
Johne's Disease	...	...	1
Oedema	...	...	1
Actinomycosis	...	...	1
Abscesses	...	...	5
Decomposition	...	...	6
Injury	..	...	3

CALVES.

Tuberculosis (general)	...	...	2
Pleurisy	...	...	3
Jaundice	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	1
Oedema	..	...	1
Abscesses	...	...	1
Emaciation	...	...	1
Injury	...	..	1

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Dropsy	...	...	6
Pneumonia	...	...	2
Abscesses	..	...	7
Flukes	..	...	44
Emaciation	...	...	6
Decomposition	...	...	2
Injury	...	...	9
Moribund or Dead	..	...	4

PIGS.

Pleurisy	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	6
Urticaria	...	...	...	3
Abscesses	...	...	...	1
Emaciation	...	...	...	1
Decomposition	...	...	...	3
Injury	...	...	...	2
Moribund or Dead	...	...	...	2

OTHER FOODS.

The following unsound food was voluntarily surrendered during the year for destruction:—1,157½ lbs. of beef; 282 lbs. of chilled beef; 68 lbs. of veal; 64 lbs. of mutton; 38 lbs. of lamb; 75 lbs. of pork; 7½ lbs. of butter; 21 lbs. of haddock; one box of kippers and two tins of prawns. In addition, the following preserved foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered:—9 tins of meat; 26 of milk; 3 of cream; 41 of fruit; 43 of tomatoes, and 33 of fish.

(c) ADULTERATION, ETC.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The following Table shows the number and nature of the articles submitted to the Public Analyst during the year ending 31st December, 1930, and the result of the analysis.

	NUMBER PURCHASED.		NUMBER GENUINE.		NUMBER ADULTERATED.	
	Formal.	In-formal.	Formal.	In-formal.	Formal.	In-formal.
Milk ...	16	...	16	...	...	...
Skimmed Milk	1	...	1	...	...	...
Cream	3	...	3	...	...
Butter	5	...	5	...	...
Tea	2	...	2	...	...
Demerara Sugar	...	1	...	1	...	...
Rice	2	...	2	...	...
Baking Powder	...	2	...	2	...	...
Egg Powder	2	...	2	...	...
Oatmeal	3	...	3	...	...
Ground Ginger	...	3	...	3	...	...
Ground Almonds	...	2	...	2	...	...
Pepper	3	...	3	...	...
Arrowroot	2	...	2	...	...
Vinegar	1	...	1	...	...
Cider	1	...	1	...	...
Aerated Water (Apple Crush)	1	...	1	...	...
Sweets	2	...	2	...	...
Sausages	2	...	2	...	...
Prawns	1	...	1	...	...
Olive Oil	2	...	2	...	...
Camphorated Oil	...	2	...	2	...	...
Bicarbonate of Soda	...	2	...	2	...	...
Compound Liquorice Powder...	...	2	...	2	...	...
Seidlitz Powders	...	2	...	2	...	...
TOTALS ...	17	48	17	48	...	...
	65		65		...	

OBSERVATIONS :—

MILK.—All the samples were genuine, free from preservatives, artificial colouring matter and excessive amounts of extraneous dirt.

The average composition of the samples was—

			Quarter Ending.			
			March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.
Solids not fat	...	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.6	
Fat	...	3.7	3.45	3.2	3.6	
Total solids	...	12.4	12.25	12.1	12.2	

SKIMMED MILK.—The sample of Skimmed Milk contained a fat content of 0.8 per cent., which is a very good figure for “hand-skimmed milk.”

CREAM.—The three samples of cream contained only genuine butter fat and had not been prepared from Dried Milk Powder and Butter. They were free from preservatives and had a fat content of 59.60 and 74 per cent. respectively.

BUTTER.—All the samples of Butter were free from preservatives. They had moisture contents varying from 12.2 to 15 per cent. The legal limit is 16 per cent.

AERATED WATER (APPLE CRUSH).—This was stated on the label to have been made from best English Cider Apples. The analyst reported that comparison of the results obtained by analysis with those of a number of other samples prepared from the juice of apples then on the market, showed that there was very little, if any, apple juice present in the sample. It could not, however, be returned as adulterated.

The attention of the makers was drawn to the report of the Analyst, and after much correspondence and analyses of private samples submitted by them to the Analyst they decided to leave out the qualification “Guaranteed made from best English Cider Apples” on the label when re-printing.

SWEETS.—The two samples of Sweets were submitted owing to the fact that it was alleged that after consuming some of them, sickness and vomiting was caused. The Analyst, however, reported that they were genuine and contained no injurious substances or any substance which would be likely to cause sickness or vomiting.

DRUGS.—All these were genuine and of British Pharmacopoeia quality.

OTHER ARTICLES.—All the other articles submitted for analysis were reported to be genuine and of good quality.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN MARGARINE.

No applications for registration were received during the year and there are still four premises registered wherein the business is carried on.

ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.

The manufacture of Artificial Cream at premises registered under this Act, which came into operation on the 1st June, 1929, has been discontinued.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 AND 1927.

PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 AND 1927.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925 TO 1927.

There has been no necessity to take any action under the above Regulations. All samples obtained under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, are examined for preservatives, and none were found.

(D) CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

There are no laboratories in the City for carrying out this work. Chemical analyses are carried out by the City Analyst, Mr. W. T. Rigby, F.I.C., of Birmingham, and bacteriological examinations by the Clinical Research Association, Ltd., London.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

Under this Act, the Sanitary Inspector was appointed in March the officer to execute the provisions so far as relates to any imported food stuffs to which Orders in Council apply.

Up to the present, the Orders made relate to imported Honey, Fresh Apples, Currants, Sultanias, Raisins, Eggs in Shell, Dried Eggs, Oat Products and Raw Tomatoes, and these goods, when on sale or exposure for sale, have to bear a show-ticket with the word " Foreign," " Empire," or a definite indication of the country in which they were produced.

In November a circular letter was received from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries enclosing specimen notices which, it was thought, might usefully be adopted by Local Authorities for the purpose of circularising shopkeepers and traders, regarding the requirements of the relative Orders in Council. Notices had previously been sent in July and August drawing attention to the provisions of the Act and Orders, but on receipt of the Ministry's letter, copies of the specimen notices, being more explanatory, were being circulated.

In addition to 89 visits to shops by the Inspector, numerous observations have been kept on shop windows and advice given to traders where necessary as to the method of ticketing, and seven written cautions were sent.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

GENERAL.

There were no cases notified of Small-pox, Enteric Fever, Encephalitis Lethargica, Malaria, or Dysentery during the year.

SMALL-POX CONTACTS.

One contact of a case of Small-pox in London was kept under observation.

SCARLET FEVER.

During 1930 there were 34 cases of Scarlet Fever as compared with 39 in 1929. Thirty-one were removed to the Isolation Hospital. With one exception the cases were mild and uncomplicated, and there were no deaths. One case developed Mastoiditis in the course of treatment of the case at home and the case was removed to the City Isolation Hospital where operative treatment was carried out. The patient made a good recovery.

DIPHTHERIA.

During the year, 78 cases were notified as compared with 65 in 1929. Sixty-eight were treated at the City Isolation Hospital. There was one death, a child seventeen months old, which occurred shortly after admission to Hospital.

This disease was again prevalent in the City throughout the year. The type of the disease was milder than that prevalent in the past three years. Many of the cases showed scanty clinical signs and diagnosis was established on bacteriological findings. With the exception of two small outbreaks associated with the General Hospital, the cases were scattered throughout the town.

The first outbreak at the General Hospital consisted of five cases, all in the Children's Ward. The first case was a boy who had been admitted from Bromyard on 8th February, 1930, suffering from a simple fracture of the left femur. Towards the end of March he had some Rhinorrhoea, and a swab taken on 7th April was found to show the presence of Diphtheria Bacilli. The case was removed to the Rural District Hospital on 9th April. Four other children in the same ward developed the disease. Three were removed to the City Isolation Hospital and one to the Rural District Hospital. The ward was closed and the usual disinfection carried out. The last case occurred on 17th April, 1930.

The second outbreak in the General Hospital took place in November. There were four cases notified and four carriers; but in the last case notified the diagnosis was never confirmed bacteriologically.

This outbreak was probably started by a nurse who had been on the staff for only three weeks before the first case arose. This nurse, who had had Diphtheria in November, 1928, was found to be a carrier. She suffered from a pathological condition of the nose and throat. She did not remain on the staff. The Herefordshire General Hospital was undergoing extensive reconstruction during the year and there was the possibility of infection being introduced by workmen. There was a good deal of dust occasioned by the reconstruction, and there was evidence of this dust gaining access to the wards, where it was likely to set up irritation in the upper respiratory tract of patients already debilitated by illness and so they are rendered more susceptible to infection. I discussed this matter with the Chairman of the Hospital Board on 27th November, and with representatives of the Honorary Medical and Surgical Staff on 28th November, and they promised to take what steps were possible to mitigate the dust nuisance.

Diphtheria antitoxin is available free of charge to all necessitous cases and can be obtained at the Health Office, or after office hours at the City Police Station. During the year, 662,000 units were supplied to such cases.

Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the County Public Health Laboratory. These include the examination of swabs for Diphtheria; sputum for Tuberculosis; and blood for Widal reaction. There are no facilities for investigation by animal inoculation. Wasserman reactions are carried out at the Birmingham University. Specimens of Diphtheria Cultures are sent to Birmingham University for virulence tests.

Reports on specimens submitted by Medical Practitioners from City patients are sent to the Medical Officer of Health of the City for his information. This is useful in controlling the notification of such diseases as Diphtheria, Enteric Fever and Tuberculosis.

The following table gives a summary of the work done at the County Laboratory for the City during the year 1930:—

		Positive.	Negative.	Total.
For Diphtheria Bacilli	...	210	1,083	1,293
For Typhoid Bacilli	...	2	13	15
For Tubercle Bacilli—				
(1) Sputum	...	23	162	185
(2) Urine	...	1	2	3
For Gonorrhoea (including Specimens from V.D. Clinic)	...	32	106	138
Hairs for Ringworm Spores	...	8	8	16

Urine for—

(1) Albumen	...	...	1	5	6
(2) Pus	...	...	3	1	4
(3) Sugar	...	...	—	1	1
(4) Casts	...	...	1	—	1
(5) Coliform Bacillus	...	...	3	2	5
(6) Red Blood Cells	...	...	1	—	1
(7) Phosphates	...	...	—	3	3
(8) Streptococci	...	...	2	1	3
Totals	...	...	287	1,387	1,674

Ten specimens for the presence of virulent Diphtheria bacilli were sent to the Birmingham University, of which seven were positive and three negative.

Schick and Dick tests and artificial methods of immunization against Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever have not been made use of, nor have there been any vaccinations performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Diphtheria contacts are examined bacteriologically for the carrier state.

All cases of non-notifiable infectious disease which come to the notice of the Head Teachers are reported to the School Medical Officer and are visited by the School Nurses.

ERYSIPELAS.

Nine cases were notified. One case was removed to the Isolation Hospital as another inmate of the house in which the patient resided was expecting to be confined. The confinement took place while the erysipelas case was in hospital and pursued a normal course.

OUTBREAK OF EPIDEMIC JAUNDICE.

On 6th October, my attention was called to the occurrence of a series of cases of jaundice all of which were associated with a commercial establishment in the City. In all, six persons were affected—five females and one male. The illness was characterised by sickness and general malaise, followed by jaundice slight or severe. In no case were the symptoms alarming and all the patients made a satisfactory recovery. The illness in most of the cases commenced between the 20th and 24th September and the cases had this in common that all obtained one or more of their meals at the establishment.

I visited the premises along with the Sanitary Inspector and found evidence of possible access to the food by mice and/or rats. Steps were immediately taken by the proprietor, who gave me every assistance in my investigations, to have this state of affairs remedied. By the courtesy of the medical practitioner in charge of most of the cases, I was able to obtain a specimen of blood from one of the cases. This was sent to the Ministry of Health for examination. The report stated that this had been tested but with negative results and it was suggested in the report that mice might be concerned in the spread of the disease. A mouse caught on the premises was submitted for examination, but none of the organisms causing epidemic jaundice were found in it.

No further cases occurred, so that the action taken appears to have had the effect of preventing the cause of the outbreak.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION.

There are no facilities available in the City for the cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons.

Attention was drawn to the condition of a family living in one of the Corporation Houses who were infected by Scabies. Unsuccessful attempts had been made to rid the family and its belongings of infection. Arrangements were made with the Dore Board of Guardians to have the use of the Isolation Block at their Institution. The family were removed thither on 14th February, and thorough disinfection of their house and its contents was carried out. The family remained at the Dore Institution for one week, where they were under treatment and all were ultimately cured.

Three houses, two rooms at Nursing Homes and a police cell were disinfected on account of verminous conditions.

The following are particulars in regard to disinfection of rooms, bedding, etc., after infectious disease.

Disease.					Rooms, Bedding, etc.	
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	37	33
Diphtheria	...	..	...	...	68	60
Phthisis	...	..	...	...	16	11
Other Diseases	...	..	..	...	56	20
Total					171	124

The whole of the rooms were disinfected by formalin vapour, and the bedding, etc., by steam. The disinfection by steam is carried out at the Isolation Hospital by means of a "Manlove Alliott" High Pressure Steam Disinfector.

In addition, 12 Hospital Wards and a Taxi-cab were disinfected after infectious disease, and 2 Tuberculosis Shelters. Four lots of bedding and 33 Free Public Library Books were destroyed.

Twelve Library Books from Private Circulating Libraries were found at houses where infectious disease had occurred, of which two were disinfected, and the remaining ten destroyed by request.

Fluid disinfectant in bottle suitably labelled with instructions for use is supplied, on application, to houses where infectious disease has occurred, and is also supplied for use in the Elementary Schools.

CANCER.

There were 33 deaths from Cancer in 1930. This is the same as last year. The following table shows the number of deaths from Cancer in the City during the past 10 years:—

1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
28	25	34	40	35	32	17	34	33	33

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1930.

DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED.													CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL.													TOTAL DEATHS.																
	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years	65 and over	TOTAL	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years	65 and over	TOTAL	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years	65 and over	TOTAL				
Scarlet Fever	2	2	3	19	6	1	...	1	34	2	1	3	17	6	1	...	1	31	
Diphtheria	...	2	2	1	2	3	6	11	2	10	5	4	78	1	2	1	2	2	29	12	4	9	4	2	...	68	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	5	1	...	7	1	2	1	4	
Pneumonia	...	3	2	1	4	1	1	3	2	10	31	1	2	...	1	...	4	1	1	1	
Erysipelas	1	3	2	1	9	1	...	1	1	3	
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	1	—	

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

It has not been found necessary to take any action under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Five cases were notified during the year.—

CASES.			Vision Un- impaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.					
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
5	—	5	5	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1930.

AGE PERIODS.		NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
		Pulmonary.		Non- Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non- Pulmonary.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years ...	...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
5—10 „ ...	...	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 „ ...	...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—20 „ ...	...	1	4	1	2	—	2	—	1
20—25 „ ...	...	—	3	—	2	1	1	—	1
25—35 „ ...	...	6	3	—	—	2	—	—	—
35—45 „ ...	...	1	2	1	—	4	1	—	—
45—55 „ ...	...	1	3	—	—	1	2	—	—
55—65 „ ...	...	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	...	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
TOTALS	...	13	17	6	5	11	7	—	2

The ratio of the non-notified deaths to the total deaths certified as due to Tuberculosis was 1 : 19.

One case of Tuberculosis died which had not been notified in this district. The doctor in charge of the case reported that the man was an army pensioner in receipt of a 100 per cent. pension for Tuberculosis. He had been in Sanatorium in Wales and the doctor assumed that the case had been transferred in the usual way from another Authority.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

Enquiries are made to ascertain if persons notified as suffering from Tuberculosis are employed in contravention of the Regulations, and a milk retailer, on being notified to be so suffering, was found to have discontinued his occupation. The attention of all applicants for registration under the Milk and Dairies Order is drawn to these Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS, 1930.

These Regulations come into operation on the 1st January, 1931, and rescind those of 1912, 1921, and 1924. Circular letters have been sent to all medical practitioners resident or practising within the district drawing attention to the alterations.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925. SECTION 62.

No orders for the compulsory removal of advanced cases of Tuberculosis have been made. No hospital accommodation is provided by the County Council for such cases.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER OFFICERS' SUPER- ANNUATION ACT.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

Thirteen candidates (11 men and 2 women) for office under the Corporation were examined under the above Act. Of these, eleven (9 men and 2 women) were passed as fit for office.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.

Live Births notified:—Males, 212; Females, 213; Total 425
Still Births notified:—Males, 9; Females, 5; Total 14

Births notified by Midwives	377
Births notified by Medical Practitioners ...	32
Births notified by Medical Practitioners and Midwives	24
Birth notified by Parent	6
	439

The total number of live births registered in the City as given by the Registrar General was 367. This figure is less than the number notified by the number of births transferred out to these districts which were the usual place of residence of the mother, i.e., births occurring in hospitals and other institutions.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of infants under one year given by the Registrar General is 17. This gives an Infantile Mortality Rate for the year of 46.3 deaths per 1,000 births. The Infantile Mortality Rate for England and Wales for the year is 60. If the Infantile Mortality Rate for Hereford had been the same as that for England and Wales, there would have been five more infantile deaths.

In 1929 I had to report an unusually high infantile mortality rate, due partly to the severe weather in the first and last quarters of that year and partly to the large number of deaths from congenital debility and prematurity. The following table shows the causes of death in children under one month in 1930:—

Cause.	Males.	Females.
Prematurity	1	3
Convulsions	3	1
Acute Dilation of Heart ...	—	1
Asphyxia	—	1

The following table shows the ages at death during the first month:—

	Males.	Females.
One day or under	—	3
One day to one week	2	2
One week to two weeks ...	—	1
Two weeks to one month ...	2	—

PUERPERAL MORBIDITY.

There were seven cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified during the year. The conditions giving rise to the pyrexia were:

1. Adherent Placenta.
2. Placenta Praevia.
3. Ruptured Perinaeum.
4. Caesarean Section.
5. Parametritis.
6. Stillbirth.
7. Carcinoma Cervicis Uteri.

Six of the cases made a good recovery and in the last case the condition has improved under treatment by radium.

It was brought to my notice that a confinement was expected to take place in a house in which a lodger suffering from erysipelas resided, and arrangements were immediately made to have this case of erysipelas removed to the Isolation Hospital. The confinement case pursued a normal course.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There was one death from conditions associated with child-birth. The patient, aged 45 years, died in the General Hospital from Shock and Haemorrhage following operative treatment. All cases of maternal mortality are fully investigated by the Medical Officer of Health and a report is submitted to the Ministry of Health.

VISITS TO THE HOMES BY HEALTH VISITORS.

Visits to infants under 1 year.	Total	...	1,348
1st visits during the year	...	...	492
2nd visits during the year	...	...	421
3rd visits during the year	...	...	214
4th visits during the year	...	...	149
5th and subsequent visits	...	...	72
Total visits to children from 1—5 years	...	...	2,973
Ante-natal visits	...	...	252

The total number of visits is slightly less than last year. This is due to the increased number of attendances at the various clinics; so that the Health Visitors have less time for home visiting.

INFANT FEEDING.

Four hundred and fifteen infants were visited for the first time during the year, and it was found that

- 295 or 71% were entirely breast fed.
- 20 or 5 % were partly breast fed.
- 50 or 12% were breast fed and afterwards bottle fed.
- 50 or 12% were entirely bottle fed.

The percentage of bottle fed children remains the same as in 1929.

SUPPLY OF MILK TO EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS.

During the year, 3,404 pints of "Certified" Milk were distributed under the scheme approved by the Ministry of Health under Circular Nos. 185 and 267.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE, 135, ST. OWEN STREET.

The Centre was open for Infant Welfare Work every Wednesday and Thursday from 2 till 5 p.m. except during Christmas week.

The Medical Officer of Health attends all sessions and sees all mothers and children attending for the first time and such other mothers and children as are referred to him by the Health Visitors. All children are examined and advice given in Infant Hygiene and Management. No general medical treatment is carried out at the centre. Children who are found to be suffering from any definite ailment which requires medical treatment are referred to a private doctor or through him to the hospital or infirmary.

During the year, 565 mothers made 4,560 attendances. The attendances of children under one year were 2,425, and over one year 2,490. The latter figure shows a further small increase over 1929. Every encouragement is afforded to mothers to bring all their children to the centre at regular intervals till they reach the age of five years, when they come under the supervision of the Medical Officer in his capacity of School Medical Officer. In this way only can complete continuity of effort be maintained.

Of the 565 mothers attending, 108 came from the adjacent rural districts outside the City. These 108 mothers made 429 attendances under the agreement entered into in 1929 with the Herefordshire County Council, who are the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority for the districts of the county outside the City. For this service the County Council pay a portion of the cost of the Centre.

There has been a considerable increase in the work of the Centre during the past five years, as is shown by the following number of attendances of children.

1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
3,360	4,406	4,396	4,874	4,915

Much of the success of the Infant Welfare Centre is due to the devoted assistance so freely given by the voluntary helpers, and I wish to put on record the appreciation of their work. On 30th and 31st July, the mothers attending the Welfare Centre were entertained to tea by the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Mrs. Councillor Luard, M.B.E.

A nursery is provided at the Centre where the older children may be left under supervision while their mothers are engaged with the babies. Instruction in mother craft is given by the Voluntary Helpers and Health Visitors and specimens of handi-craft work are on view.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

The Ante-Natal Clinic is held at 135, Saint Owen Street on the first Tuesday of each month. The clinic is in charge of a lady medical officer. At the twelve sessions held in 1930, 73 mothers made 139 attendances. This number of attendances is

more than double that of 1929, when 65 attendances were recorded; so that it is gratifying to have proof of the increasing appreciation by the mothers of this provision made by the City Council, and this has undoubtedly contributed to the low rate in the City of Maternal and Infantile Mortality.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929, SECTION 62.

An application was made to the Minister of Health requesting him to make an Order directing that the City Council shall become the Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts, and a scheme for carrying out the duties was submitted to him. It was pointed out that the Council already provide ante-natal and infant welfare clinics, and supervision of the midwives is necessary to ensure continuity in the work. No order has yet been made by the Minister.

DEATHS OF RESIDENTS

AGES

CAUSE OF DEATH					0	1	2	5
					to	to	to	to
					1	2	5	10
1.	Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	I	..
4.	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	I	..	I
7.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Menigococcal Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	I
12.	Cancer, Malignant Disease—							
	of Alimentary System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	of Bones	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	of Ductless Glands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	of Genito Urinary System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	of Liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	of Mouth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	of Throat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Rheumatic Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	I
14.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Cerebral Hæmorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Heart Disease	..	..	..	2	..	I	..
17.	Arterio-sclerosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
19.	Pneumonia (All Forms)	..	..	..	4	I	..	..
20.	Other Respiratory Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21.	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Diarrhoea (under two years)	..	..	..	3	I	..	..
23.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24.	Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	..	..	..	..	..	I	..
26.	Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27.	Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28.	Congenital Debility and Malformation, Pre-mature Birth	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
29.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30.	Other Deaths from Violence	..	..	..	..	..	I	..
31.	Other Defined Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
					17	3	4	5

REFORD.

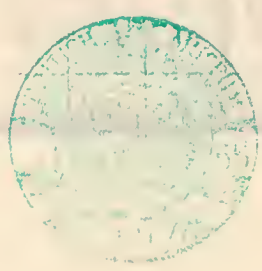
OM ALL CAUSES, 1930.

YEARS.

WARDS.

5	20	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	Totals.			Ledbury.	Leominster.	Monmouth.
10	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	and	M	F	Tl.			
20	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	over						
..
..
..	I	..	I	..	I	..
..
..
..	2	..	2	I	..	I
..	I	I	I	..	3	..	3	I	I	I
..
..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	I	..	I	..
2	I	4	5	5	..	I	..	..	10	9	19	7	9	3
I	I	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	I	3	4	2	I	I
..	8	I	3	..	8	4	12	7	3	2
..	I	..	..	I	..	..	I	I	2	I	I	..
..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	I	..	I	..
..	I	2	6	I	..	2	8	10	6	2	2
..	2	..	I	..	I	2	3	I	I	I
..	I	..	I	..	..	2	..	2	I	..	I
..	2	I	..	..	..	2	I	3	I	I	I
..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	I	2	I	I	..
..	I	..	..	3	..	I	3	4	I	2	I
..	..	I	..	2	6	16	3	..	10	18	28	13	9	6
..	..	2	2	3	11	18	7	7	20	33	53	20	20	13
..	2	2	3	I	2	6	4	10	2	4	4
..	3	3	I	I	I
I	..	I	..	2	2	4	4	2	11	10	21	11	7	3
..	2	..	I	I	3	I	6	2	8	6	I	I
..	I	..	I	..	I	I	..	..	2	2	4	I	2	I
..	3	I	4	2	2	..
..	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..	I	I	2	I	I	..
..	I	..	..	..	..	I	I	I	..	..
..	I	I	I	5	..	6	3	9	5	2	2
..
..	I	..	..	..	..	..	I	I	I	..	..
..	2	3	5	3	I	I
..	I	..	..	..	..	I	I	2	..	2	..
2	3	..	I	2	I	I	2	..	11	2	13	6	4	3
..	I	2	5	7	7	7	13	10	23	24	47	25	14	8
5	15	14	29	48	63	48	22	137	143	280	128	95	57	

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Religion	Marital Status	Occupation	Education	Income	Assets	Liabilities	Net Worth	Remarks
1	John Doe	35	M	Christian	Married	Teacher	High School	\$12,000	\$5,000	\$2,000	\$3,000	
2	Jane Smith	28	F	Buddhist	Single	Nurse	College	\$15,000	\$8,000	\$1,000	\$7,000	
3	Robert Johnson	45	M	Muslim	Married	Engineer	University	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$3,000	\$7,000	
4	Mary White	52	F	Hindu	Widowed	Homemaker	High School	\$8,000	\$3,000	\$500	\$2,500	
5	David Brown	30	M	Jewish	Married	Doctor	College	\$25,000	\$12,000	\$4,000	\$8,000	
6	Elizabeth Green	40	F	Sikh	Married	Lawyer	University	\$18,000	\$9,000	\$2,500	\$6,500	
7	Michael Black	25	M	Christian	Single	Student	College	\$5,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$1,000	
8	Sarah Lee	38	F	Buddhist	Married	Accountant	High School	\$10,000	\$4,000	\$1,500	\$2,500	
9	James Wilson	55	M	Muslim	Married	Retired	High School	\$7,000	\$2,000	\$800	\$1,200	
10	Patricia King	42	F	Hindu	Married	Teacher	College	\$11,000	\$5,000	\$1,200	\$3,800	
11	Christopher Hall	33	M	Jewish	Single	Engineer	University	\$14,000	\$6,000	\$2,000	\$4,000	
12	Michelle Taylor	29	F	Sikh	Married	Nurse	College	\$13,000	\$7,000	\$1,800	\$5,200	
13	Daniel Garcia	48	M	Christian	Married	Manager	High School	\$9,000	\$4,000	\$1,000	\$3,000	
14	Anna Rodriguez	50	F	Buddhist	Widowed	Homemaker	High School	\$6,000	\$2,000	\$600	\$1,400	
15	Kevin Martinez	36	M	Muslim	Married	Teacher	College	\$12,000	\$5,000	\$1,500	\$3,500	
16	Linda Hernandez	44	F	Hindu	Married	Accountant	High School	\$10,000	\$4,000	\$1,200	\$2,800	
17	Steven Lopez	31	M	Jewish	Single	Engineer	University	\$14,000	\$6,000	\$2,000	\$4,000	
18	Rebecca Perez	39	F	Sikh	Married	Nurse	College	\$13,000	\$7,000	\$1,800	\$5,200	
19	Gregory Scott	46	M	Christian	Married	Manager	High School	\$9,000	\$4,000	\$1,000	\$3,000	
20	Deborah Adams	51	F	Buddhist	Widowed	Homemaker	High School	\$6,000	\$2,000	\$600	\$1,400	
21	Timothy Baker	37	M	Muslim	Married	Teacher	College	\$12,000	\$5,000	\$1,500	\$3,500	
22	Kimberly Nelson	43	F	Hindu	Married	Accountant	High School	\$10,000	\$4,000	\$1,200	\$2,800	
23	Jonathan Phillips	32	M	Jewish	Single	Engineer	University	\$14,000	\$6,000	\$2,000	\$4,000	
24	Christina Campbell	30	F	Sikh	Married	Nurse	College	\$13,000	\$7,000	\$1,800	\$5,200	
25	Benjamin Evans	47	M	Christian	Married	Manager	High School	\$9,000	\$4,000	\$1,000	\$3,000	
26	Stephanie Young	49	F	Buddhist	Widowed	Homemaker	High School	\$6,000	\$2,000	\$600	\$1,400	
27	Eric King	34	M	Muslim	Married	Teacher	College	\$12,000	\$5,000	\$1,500	\$3,500	
28	Angela Wright	41	F	Hindu	Married	Accountant	High School	\$10,000	\$4,000	\$1,200	\$2,800	
29	Christopher Lee	35	M	Jewish	Single	Engineer	University	\$14,000	\$6,000	\$2,000	\$4,000	
30	Victoria Hall	38	F	Sikh	Married	Nurse	College	\$13,000	\$7,000	\$1,800	\$5,200	



REPORT OF THE
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
for 1930.

Education Committee :

Councillor F. LEWIS SMITH, Mayor.

Councillor E. F. BULMER, *Chairman*.

Alderman G. B. GREENLAND

Councillor J. R. BARKER, M.R.C.V.S.,
D.V.H.

Alderman A. D. STEEL

Councillor J. R. BULMAN, M.B., Ch.B.

Alderman E. L. WALLIS

Councillor MRS. E. E. HARRIS

Nominated Members :

Rev. C. W. DE NORMANVILLE

Rev. H. S. T. RICHARDSON

Rev. G. W. STEWART

Selected Members :

The Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford

MRS. W. G. C. BRITTEN

MISS E. KRABBE

MISS S. M. SMITH

Care Committee :

Councillor F. LEWIS SMITH, Mayor.

Alderman E. L. WALLIS, *Chairman*.

Councillor J. R. BULMAN,
M.B., Ch.B.

MRS. F. JACKSON
MISS E. KRABBE

Councillor MRS. E. E. HARRIS

MRS. L. LILLEY

Rev. C. W. DE NORMANVILLE

MRS. G. MINES

MRS. W. G. C. BRITTEN

MRS. A. C. MOORE

MISS M. BULL

MISS S. M. SMITH

MRS. E. F. BULMER

MRS. F. H. TUKE

A. P. WHITEHEAD, M.C., B.A., *Director of Education*.

School Medical Department :

School Medical Officer : A. MIDDLETON BROWN, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

School Dental Officer : W. VOSE DAVIES, L.D.S.

Eye Surgeon : H. W. BARNES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

School Nurses : MISS G. CLARKE, Trained Nurse, Cert. R.S.I.
(Ministry of Health) and C.M.B.

MISS M. M. SCOURFIELD, Trained Nurse, C.M.B.

MISS E. M. TARBUTT, Trained Nurse, Cert. R.S.I.
and C.M.B.

Record Clerk : MISS D. BURN.

School Attendance Officer : E. STEPHENS.

Annual Report for Year 1930.

(1) **STAFF.**

The Staff employed in carrying out the approved scheme adopted by the Local Education Authority for the Medical Inspection and Treatment of children attending the Elementary Schools in the City consists of—

1. School Medical Officer.
2. School Dental Officer.
3. Eye Surgeon.
4. Three School Nurses.
5. Clerk.

The School Medical Officer is responsible through the Care Committee to the Local Education Authority for the general administration of the scheme. He carries out the medical inspection of all the children, and is medical officer of the clinic for the treatment of Minor Ailments, and medical adviser in connection with the education of mentally and physically defective children under the statutes dealing with this. He is also Medical Officer of Health for the City and devotes his whole time to the service of the Local Authority.

Up till the end of 1929, the School Dental Officer was employed one day a week from 9 a.m. till 12 noon and from 2 p.m. till 5 p.m. From 1st January 1930, he was employed two days a week, viz., Mondays and Fridays from 9 a.m. till 12 noon and from 2 p.m. till 4 p.m. At other times he is engaged in the private practice of his profession in the City.

The Eye Surgeon is engaged from time to time as cases accumulate. The cases which are referred for refraction by the School Medical Officer are examined at the School Eye Clinic and the necessary treatment prescribed. Spectacles are provided either free or at a reduced price, according to the ability of the parents to contribute. These are obtained under contract. During 1930 the Eye Surgeon held eleven sessions at the Eye Clinic.

The School Nurses carry out the necessary duties at the various School Clinics. They attend at the Routine Medical and Dental Inspection to prepare the children for examination. They carry out cleanliness inspection of the children at the schools and visit the homes of the children and the schools to follow up cases referred for treatment and to see that the instructions of the School Medical Officer are being carried out particularly with regard to the wearing of spectacles. They devote one half of their time to this work and the other half to the work of Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Clerk devotes one half of her time to the work of the School Medical Department and one half to that of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

There have been no changes in the staff during the year.

(2) **CO-ORDINATION.**

(a) The work of the School Medical Department is carried out in association with other Health Work in the City and as most of the officers are also employed in that work, co-ordination is complete.

(b) There are no nursery schools in the City. As only very few mothers are employed outside their homes, there does not appear to be any demand for such schools.

(c) Mothers are encouraged to bring their children up to the age of five years to the Infant Welfare Clinic which is open on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons. During 1930 the attendances of children between the ages of one and five years was 2,490. Children under school age are also under the supervision of the Health Visitors and School Nurses at their visits to their homes.

THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

(3) **SCHOOL HYGIENE.**

There are eleven Public Elementary Schools with a total of fourteen departments. There is also a Domestic Science Centre at the back of the Town Hall. Eight of the schools are in the central part of the City and three in the outskirts. All districts are conveniently near schools, but with the continued increase in the building in the Whitecross district, it is likely that accommodation for infants at least from that district may soon be urgent. The houses recently built at Westfields have probably contributed to the increase in the numbers on the registers at the Holmer Schools by 42 as compared with the figures given for 1929.

ACCOMMODATION AND OVERCROWDING.

The following table shows the number of children on the registers and the accommodation provided at the schools at the end of 1930.

School.	No. on Register.	Accommodation Approved for.
R.C. Mixed and Infants ...	306	312
All Saints, Infants ...	231	224
Blue Coat, Girls ...	352	420
Holmer Council, Infants ...	149	200
Holmer C. of E., Mixed ...	271	294
Lord Scudamore's, Boys ...	285	280
Lord Scudamore's, Girls ...	279	290
Lord Scudamore's, Infants ...	319	340
Saint James', Infants ...	250	288
Saint John's, Boys ...	50	172
St. Martin's, Junior Mixed	82	195
Saint Owen's, Boys ..	366	400
Saint Peter's, Girls ...	124	260
Tupsley C. of E., Mixed and Infants ...	131	153
	<hr/> 3195 <hr/>	<hr/> 3828 <hr/>

It will be seen that the accommodation provided is in excess of the number on the registers. In two schools, however, All Saints and Lord Scudamore's Boys, the number on register slightly exceeds the accommodation approved, but it must be remembered that the figure for average attendance is about 10 per cent. below the number on the register. The standard of accommodation and amenities of some of the older schools is below that which is now regarded as satisfactory and it is a matter for regret that all children cannot have the advantages of education in modern school buildings like Lord Scudamore's and Saint Owen's Schools.

The usual minor repairs, cleaning and re-decorating at the schools were carried out during the summer vacation.

HEATING AND VENTILATION.

A consideration of the records of the temperatures taken twice daily in the classrooms shows that the heating of the schools was satisfactory. Fortunately during the year under review, there was no spell of cold weather such as was recorded in 1929. During the heat wave at the end of August the temperature recorded in several of the classrooms was excessive. While the record of temperature gives a rough idea of the efficiency

of heating and ventilating arrangements, modern ideas of ventilation lay more stress on the cooling power of the atmosphere as a part of efficient ventilation, as it is found that a current of air—not noticeable as a draught—has a tonic and bracing effect on the human body.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

Nearly all of the schools are furnished with dual pattern desks for the older children. For the youngest children tables and chairs are mostly in use. I drew attention to the fact that some of the forms in St. Martin's School were not parallel with the plane of the floor surface but tended to slope forwards. This caused the children to adopt a wrong posture while sitting on them. The necessary repairs were immediately carried out.

Last year I drew attention to the unsatisfactory state of some of the blackboard surfaces. The majority of these have been remedied but constant attention is necessary to see that the defective surface is not likely to set up eye strain in the children.

CLOAKROOM, LAVATORIES AND SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

There have been no alterations to the cloakroom arrangements during the year. At All Saints School, the cloakroom is a wooden hut separate from the main building. This is unsatisfactory, as in wet weather the children have to go through the rain when going to and from the cloakroom.

All the schools are provided with drinking water from the City Mains. All the sanitary conveniences are on the water carriage system and with the exception of Tupsley School, all schools are connected to the City sewers. During the year, the trough closets in the Girls Department of Holmer Mixed School were removed and up to date pedestal closets provided. In the Boys Department of Holmer Mixed School, in Holmer Infants School, in Tupsley School, in St. Martin's School and in St. James' School, the water closets are still of the obsolete trough pattern. Even with care, it is impossible to keep such closets in as sanitary a condition as modern pedestal closets of approved school pattern with separate flushing apparatus. The provision of stalls in the Boys' urinals would be an improvement in the schools. The standard of sanitary convenience in the homes has been raised by the Council's housing activities and these will be properly used only if the children are trained in the use of similar conveniences in the schools. The larger flushing cistern for the urinal at St. Owen's School referred to last year has been provided.

CLEANLINESS.

This varies in the schools; but the same effort in the older schools is not likely to produce the same effect as in the newer schools. The cleaning of the school windows is not yet sufficiently frequent to allow all the available light and sunshine to penetrate to the classrooms.

PLAYGROUND ACCOMMODATION.

Repairs were carried out to the playground surface at Lord Scudamore's Boys' School and at Tupsley School. The surface of many of the playgrounds is rough and uneven and has obvious disadvantages. Five of the schools are provided with playground shelters.

There has been no change in the arrangements made for drying boots and clothing and for warming meals. These were fully discussed in the report for 1926.

(4) MEDICAL INSPECTION.

This covers the whole of the children attending the Elementary Schools. Every child is medically inspected at the school on three occasions during the nine years of compulsory school attendance. In addition to these routine inspections, children may be referred to the School Medical Officer by Parents, Teachers and School Nurses, either at the time he visits the schools or at the School Clinic.

Due notice of the visit to the school for the purpose of Medical Inspection by the School Medical Officer is sent to the Head Teacher, who sends out to the parents a notice inviting them to be present at the time of the inspection of their children and asking them to supply particulars of previous illnesses or defects to which the attention of the School Medical Officer should be drawn. Routine Inspections are carried out twice each year, and occupy one or more days according to the number to be inspected. By going to all the schools twice, it is more likely that fewer children will be missed, as, if a child is absent on the first occasion he will be inspected on the second. The first inspection of the children just entering school takes place after Easter when most of the children start school, so that they can be dealt with as soon as possible after entry. The School Nurses visit the schools a few days before the School Medical Officer to carry out the weighing, measuring and preliminary eyesight tests of the children. None of the schools are provided with Medical Inspection Rooms.

(a) During the year ended 31st December, 1930, 1,041 children were examined at routine inspections made up as under :—

	Entrants.		Intermediates.		Leavers.
Boys	206	...	220	...	107
Girls	212	...	197	...	94
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	418	...	417	...	206
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

The corresponding figures for 1929 were: Entrants, 332; Intermediates, 374; Leavers, 256; Total, 962. There is a marked fall in the Leaver Group corresponding to the lower birth rate of the last year of the War.

(b) There has been no departure from the Board of Education's Schedule of Medical Inspection. The age groups inspected are: Entrants, 5 and 6 years old; Intermediates, 8 years old; Leavers, 12 to 14 years old.

STEPS TAKEN TO SECURE THE EARLY ASCERTAINMENT OF CRIPPLING DEFECTS.

A card index is kept of all children of school age who are known to be suffering from crippling defects; so that this information may be available for the compilation of Table III. below. Such children are inspected by the School Medical Officer as special cases at his visits to the schools for Routine Medical Inspection or at the School Clinic. Fresh cases are found by the School Medical Officer at the schools or are reported by the School Nurses who frequently have been in touch with the cases in pre-school life in the course of their health visiting work, by the school Teachers and by the School Attendance Officer. If it is ascertained that a cripple child who is not attending school is not under treatment, the parents are advised to bring the child to the School Clinic for examination; so that advice may be given as to the proper steps to be taken in the matter of treatment if necessary.

(5) FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

REVIEW OF THE FACTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Height and Weight of Elementary School Children.

The following tables show the average heights and weights of children aged 5, 8 and 12 years :—

HEIGHT.

Age in Years.	No. Examined.		Average Height—inches.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
5	41·5	41·6
8	49·0	48·0
12	56·3	62·1

WEIGHT.

<i>Age in Years.</i>	<i>No. Examined.</i>		<i>Average Weight—pounds.</i>	
	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>
5	179	174	40·1	40·0
8	220	197	58·6	54·0
12	94	90	76·5	75·9

Compared with last year, the most noticeable difference is an increase in the weight of both boys and girls in the 8 year old and 12 year old groups, and an increase in the height of the 12 year old girls. Too much importance must not be attached, however, to the 12 year old group, as the numbers examined were small.

(a) **CLEANLINESS.**

There has been a slight improvement in the general cleanliness of the school children during the year; but the percentage of children found verminous at the routine inspections made by the School Nurses is far from satisfactory, as is shown below:—

SCHOOL.	BAD.		MODERATE.		SLIGHT.		TOTALS.	
	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>
	%		%		%		%	
All Saints (Infants) ...	Nil	·9	Nil	Nil	Nil	11·0	Nil	11·9
Blue Coat (Girls) ...	—	2·4	—	·9	—	7·0	—	10·3
Holmer (Mixed) ...	·8	4·0	Nil	3·0	8·5	21·0	9·3	28·0
Holmer (Infants) ...	Nil	1·8	Nil	4·2	4·1	2·7	4·1	8·7
Roman Catholic (Mixed)	2·4	5·4	·8	8·5	Nil	17·0	3·2	30·9
Scudamore (Boys) ...	·4	—	Nil	—	2·6	—	3·0	—
„ (Girls) ...	—	·3	—	·3	—	15·0	—	15·6
„ (Juniors) ...	Nil	3·5	1·4	·9	1·4	15·0	2·8	19·4
St. James' (Infants) ...	4·7	3·0	Nil	2·0	·6	16·8	5·3	21·8
St. John's Boys ...	2·0	—	Nil	—	4·0	—	6·0	—
St. Martin's (Infants)...	2·9	3·8	5·6	3·8	5·6	26·0	14·1	33·6
St. Owen's (Boys) ...	2·5	—	·9	—	6·4	—	9·8	—
St. Peter's (Girls) ...	—	5·8	—	1·0	—	34·4	—	41·2
Tupsley (Mixed) ...	Nil	2·0	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·0	Nil	4·0

Compared with the figures for 1929, nine schools show a lower percentage of verminous children, while five show a higher percentage. The improvement in the boys' departments is most marked. In 1929, five boys' departments showed a percentage of over ten, while in 1930, only two boys' departments reached that figure, and in 1929 all the boys' departments were affected, while in 1930, two boys' departments, viz., All Saints and Tupsley, were free from verminous heads at all the routine inspections. No warning is given of the visits of the nurses for the purpose of making verminous inspections, but at the time of Routine Medical Inspection by the School Medical Officer, of which due warning is given to the parents, thirty-three children out of 1,041

were found verminous. Of these, ten were badly infested. This percentage of 3.2 found infested by the School Medical Officer after due warning of inspection to the parents, is much lower than the percentage shown in the above table, found by the nurses, and shows that a little more sustained effort on the part of the parents would be fruitful of good results and benefit the children.

When a child is found verminous, every consideration is shown to the parents by sending them a private intimation of the defect found together with full printed instructions on how to remedy it. During the year the Clare Sub-Committee of the Education Committee authorised the purchase of a supply of approved metal nit combs which are capable of being sterilised after use, for loan to parents who desire to have them. When after due warning, a child is found on re-inspection at the school by the School Medical Officer to be still verminous, the child is excluded from school till properly cleansed. It is quite easy to distinguish between the child who has become accidentally contaminated from the child who shows evidence of gross neglect of elementary cleanliness: but fortunately cases of the worst type are becoming fewer year by year. It is still difficult, however, to make some parents appreciate that a verminous condition of the scalp is likely to affect the children's health by interfering with proper rest and sleep and by being a cause of infected sores on the scalp following the scratching and irritation.

(b) **MINOR AILMENTS.**

Few minor ailments are actually found in the course of Routine Medical Inspection. The majority of children suffering from these—cuts, bruises, sores and skin diseases—are sent for dressing to the Minor Ailment Clinic by the parents, teachers, and occasionally private medical practitioners. Among other general ailments found at Routine Medical Inspections during 1930 were thirteen cases of organic heart disease, twenty-three cases of functional heart disorder, twenty-eight cases of anaemia and fifty-seven cases of bronchitis. Four cases of heart disease, three cases of anaemia and seven cases of bronchitis were found to require treatment and the parents were advised accordingly.

(c) **TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.**

One hundred and sixty-seven children were found to have enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids, of which eighty-seven required treatment. In addition, sixty-nine children had enlarged Tonsils alone, and one had adenoids without enlarged tonsils. There is a considerable increase in the number of children found with enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids. In 1929, fifty-nine out of one thousand and twenty-nine children, or 5.6 per cent., were found to require treatment. The percentage found to require treatment

was 8.7 in 1930. This large increase in the incidence of unhealthy condition of the throat is undoubtedly associated with the increased incidence of Diphtheria in the City, as it is well known that the germ which gives rise to Diphtheria will grow only in damaged tissue to such an extent as to set up symptoms of the disease.

A large number of the children who have enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids are in the entrant group and there is evidence that the condition has been present in the pre-school period when it should have been dealt with. In many cases there was evidence that the presence of enlarged tonsils was associated with defective physique and development which would likely have been prevented by earlier treatment of this condition. Parents are too apt to postpone the treatment of Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids till the child reaches school age, when treatment can be carried out under the arrangements made by the Local Education Authority.

(d) **TUBERCULOSIS.**

There are eight cases of Tuberculosis on the register of notified cases amongst children of school age. Seven of these are pulmonary or glandular cases and one is non-pulmonary. Four cases have been notified during the year—two by the School Medical Officer and two by private practitioners. One of these cases died during the year. During the year, two notified cases were taken off the register; one was cured or arrested, the other left the City.

(e) **SKIN DISEASES.**

Nine cases were found at Routine Medical Inspection of which five were cases of Impetigo and one a case of Ringworm of the body. Six cases of Ringworm of the scalp and seven cases of Ringworm of the body were presented at the Clinic. The corresponding figures for 1929 were nine cases of Ringworm of the scalp and fifteen cases of Ringworm of the body. There were three cases of Scabies.

(f) **EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE.**

Twenty cases of Blepharitis or inflamed eyelids were found at Routine Inspection. There were no cases of Conjunctivitis, Keratitis or Corneal opacities. There were three other cases of external eye disease.

(g) **VISION.**

Forty-seven children were found at Routine Medical Inspection to be suffering from defective vision or squint, of which thirty required treatment. In addition, twenty-five children were referred as special cases and found to require treatment.

(h) EAR DISEASE AND HEARING.

Twenty-seven cases were found in the course of Routine Medical Inspection and twenty-three cases were referred as specials. Defective hearing is often associated with enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids and treatment of these defects is followed by improvement in the hearing. Tests of hearing are carried out in the 8 year old and leavers groups only.

(i) DENTAL DEFECTS.

Three thousand and eighty-two children were inspected by the School Dentist and one thousand and eight were found to require treatment. This represents 39.8 per cent as compared with 40.1 per cent. in 1929. In 1929 the total number of children inspected by the School Dentist was one thousand nine hundred and ninety-three. The increase in the numbers this year is due to the fact that the dentist has devoted more time to the work of the Authority as noted above.

At Routine Medical Inspection the School Medical Officer examines the teeth without the aid of a dental mirror and found that 480 out of 1,041 children had more than three defective teeth.

(j) CRIPPLING DEFECTS.

Thirty children are known to be suffering from crippling defects including paralysis and severe heart disease. Of these, 25, 16 boys and 9 girls, are attending Public Elementary Schools. One of the cripples who does not attend school is an imbecile who has been notified to the Local Control Authority.

(k) VACCINATION.

The neglect of vaccination against smallpox continues, and this in spite of the fact that smallpox is still prevalent in South Wales. The following table shows the percentage of unvaccinated children during the last five years, 1926—1930 inclusive.

		Percentage Unvaccinated.				
		1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Leavers—Boys	...	56	62	56	65	71
Girls	...	51	59	63	53	68
Intermediates—Boys	...	57	72	69	70	60
Girls	...	62	64	65	73	67
Entrants—Boys	...	74	72	60	59	68
Girls	...	69	77	61	77	67

(6) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Cases of notifiable infectious disease are brought to the notice of the School Medical Officer in his capacity as Medical Officer of Health, and cases and contacts are at once excluded from school. Cases of infectious diseases which are not compulsorily notifiable, such as Measles, Whooping Cough, Chickenpox, are reported by the Head Teachers, the School Nurses and the School Attendance Officer. These children are "followed up" by the School Nurses in their homes, and if no doctor is in attendance, the desirability of calling in a doctor is pointed out to the parent who in many cases is unable to appreciate the necessity for this. The exclusion from and re-admission to school of children suffering from infectious diseases and their contacts is regulated in accordance with the recommendations of "A Memorandum on Closure of and Exclusion from School" issued by the Ministry of Health and Board of Education in 1927.

There were thirty-nine cases of Diphtheria amongst school children (25 girls and 14 boys) during the year. In addition, two boys who were contacts of cases of Diphtheria were found to be carriers. There were twenty-five cases of Scarlet Fever (17 girls and 8 boys), and five cases of Pneumonia (2 girls and 3 boys).

Measles was prevalent at the beginning of the year and again in December, but it was not found necessary to close any of the schools. Fifty-seven cases of Measles were brought to the notice of the School Medical Officer through the agencies referred to above. Three cases of Whooping Cough, two cases of Mumps and seventeen cases of Chickenpox were also notified.

(7) FOLLOWING UP.

All parents receive written notice of any defect found at Routine Inspection if this requires treatment. The notice recommends the parent to consult a doctor or dentist without delay. Attached to the notice is a counterfoil to be filled up by the doctor or dentist undertaking treatment or recommending treatment through the treatment clinics of the Local Authority. If, after a suitable interval, the counterfoil is not returned, the child is seen at school or visited at the home by the School Nurse to see if the necessary treatment has been carried out.

During the year 1,036 "following up" visits were made by the School Nurses at the homes of the children.

Children who suffer from defects which require to be kept under observation but do not require treatment are called up to the Minor Ailment Clinic at the Town Hall on Saturday mornings periodically or are seen as "special cases" at the time of the visit of the School Medical Officer to the school for Routine Medical Inspection.

(8) **MEDICAL TREATMENT.**

The Schemes of Treatment provided by the Local Education Authority and approved by the Board of Education include treatment of the following conditions in children attending the Public Elementary Schools.

1. Minor Ailments.
2. Dental Defects.
3. Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids.
4. Defective Eyesight.

Treatment of minor ailments is given free of all charge. For other defects a small charge, in no case exceeding 7/6, is made for treatment. This charge varies according to the parent's income, and the charge is not made if the parent is not able to pay. In the case of children of parents who are members of the General Hospital Contributory Scheme, the fee demanded by the Education Authority for the treatment on Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids is paid by the Hospital.

(a) **MINOR AILMENTS.**

The Clinic for the treatment of Minor Ailments is open at the Town Hall Basement every morning at 9 a.m. The School Medical Officer attends at each session to see new cases, to supervise the treatment to be carried out and arrange for the exclusion from or re-admission to school. Parents are advised as to home treatment and treatment on Sundays when the Clinic is closed. Only Minor Ailments such as are enumerated in Table IV below are treated at the Clinic. Children suffering from conditions other than these can only be referred to a private doctor, hospital or dispensary. Children who have been excluded from school for uncleanness have to be sent to the Minor Ailment Clinic for examination prior to re-admission to school. The Clinic is also a clearing house from which children suffering from such special defects of teeth, eyes and throat as are treated by the Specialist Officers of the Authority. During 1930, 1,437 children made 8,521 attendances at the Clinic. The number of attendances has increased during the past year by over 600.

The premises provided at the basement of the Town Hall consist of a Waiting Room, Consulting Room and Treatment Room. All are wholly below ground level, and accordingly are not well adapted for the work. The treatment room is unsatisfactory for the purpose and the Care Committee are considering a scheme whereby the treatment of minor ailments could be carried out at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre adjacent to the Town Hall. This would involve some re-arrangement of that building and would include the provision of a treatment room equipped with up to date appliances for the work.

(b) TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.

Ninety-six children were sent to the Herefordshire General Hospital to be examined by the Ear and Throat Surgeon under the Authority's Scheme. Of these, eighty attended and all were recommended as suitable cases for operative treatment. During the year, seventy-five children were operated on under the scheme and five were operated on otherwise, while three children received other forms of treatment. Instruction as to preparation for operation is given to the parents of all children prior to admission to hospital. The children are retained in hospital for one or more nights after operation and after discharge they are visited from time to time by the School Nurse till they are sufficiently convalescent to attend the Minor Ailment Clinic to be examined by the School Medical Officer. The opportunity is then taken of instructing the parent as to the necessity for post operative treatment by breathing exercises. This simple but very important after treatment is to re-educate the child in the art of nose breathing as the child who has enlarged tonsils and adenoids has invariably developed the bad habit of mouth breathing. It is found that the importance of breathing exercises is sometimes not sufficiently stressed by private practitioners undertaking the treatment of these cases.

(c) TUBERCULOSIS.

As the County Council are the authority for the treatment of Tuberculosis, all school children who are suffering from Tuberculosis or who are suspected to be so suffering, are kept under observation by the County Tuberculosis Officer. Four children suffering from Tuberculosis (three cases of Tubercular Glands of Neck and one of Tubercular Glands of Abdomen) were patients in the County Sanatorium during the year. In addition, three boys and three girls were admitted to the Sanatorium for observation as pre-tubercular cases.

(d) SKIN DISEASES.

These are treated at the Minor Ailment Clinic. Cuts and bruises are the usual conditions met with and they are usually septic before coming up for treatment. There were eighty-eight cases of Impetigo or contagious sores, six cases of Ringworm of Scalp and six cases of Ringworm of Body treated during the year by means of local applications. X-ray treatment of Ringworm is not available under the Authority's scheme of treatment. There were two cases of Scabies treated at the Clinic. These cases, which were members of an infected family, were ultimately dealt with by the Health Authority under the Cleansing of Persons Act.

(e) EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE.

Sixty-four cases of External Eye Disease were treated at the Minor Ailment Clinic. These were chiefly cases of Blepharitis or Inflamed Eyelids. There were also a few cases of foreign bodies in the eye. Conditions requiring specialist treatment are referred to the Victoria Eye Hospital.

(f) DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

Eighty-six cases were referred for treatment or periodical revision of treatment at the School Eye Clinic, which is held when a sufficient number of cases are available. The Eye Surgeon treats ten cases at each session. Preliminary eye testing and preparation for refraction is carried out by the School Nurses under the supervision of the School Medical Officer. Spectacles were prescribed for seventy-two children and all of these obtained spectacles. The Authority provides spectacles under contract of a type suitable to the needs of the cases. The teachers are asked to see that such spectacles are worn regularly by the school children and the School Nurses make periodic visits to see that spectacles are being worn and that the frames are still suitable.

(g) EAR DISEASE AND HEARING.

Eighteen children received treatment for such conditions as wax plugs and running ears. These conditions are often associated with enlarged tonsils and adenoids. Otorrhoea or running ears used to be a common sequela of Scarlet Fever, but with the prevailing mild type of that disease, the condition is now only seldom met with.

(h) DENTAL DEFECTS.

The new arrangements for the Dental Clinic commenced at the beginning of the year. The School Dentist now works on Mondays and Fridays for five hours each day. During the year he devoted one hundred and forty-five half days to treatment and treated nine hundred and thirty-seven children. Two hundred and seventy-seven children were re-treated as a result of periodical inspection. The total treated or re-treated is 1,214 as compared with 830 in 1929. The parents of two hundred and forty-one children, inspected and found to require treatment, stated that they did not wish to have the treatment carried out and the children suffer thereby.

(i) CRIPPLING DEFECTS AND ORTHOPAEDICS.

Cripple children can obtain orthopaedic treatment at the Orthopaedic Department of the Herefordshire General Hospital or at the Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital after-care centre in Blackfriars Street. Sixteen children were under treatment at

this after-care centre during the year and one boy suffering from Infantile Paralysis was treated at the Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital during the year, and the Education Authority contributed toward the cost of his maintenance at the Hospital.

(9) **OPEN AIR EDUCATION.**

Physical drill is taken in the playgrounds when weather conditions permit and in summer, some of the classes are taught in the open air. Practical instruction in gardening and nature study is also given in the open air. There are no School Camps, Open Air Classrooms, Day Open Air Schools or Residential Open Air Schools in the City.

(10) **PHYSICAL TRAINING.**

This is organised as part of the ordinary class teaching.

The appointment of an Area Organiser of Physical Training has been considered by the Authority with a view to co-ordinating the work under specialist guidance. As will be seen below, there were 195 children found in 1930 to be under nourished. A large number of these children would be likely to benefit by additional physical training. Organised games are arranged for the senior pupils in all the schools.

The Authority provided a play centre at Lord Scudamore's School which is open from October to March inclusive, under a qualified superintendent. The average attendance per session, which lasts from 5-30 till 7 each school-day evening is 200 and this number is increasing. This is ample evidence of the appreciation of this activity of the Local Authority.

(11) **PROVISION OF MEALS.**

No action has been taken by the Authority during the year under the Provision of Meals Acts, 1906-14

(12) **SCHOOL BATHS.**

There are no School Baths. A new and up-to-date Swimming Bath was opened by the Corporation in April and systematic instruction in swimming and life saving is now provided in all the schools. Proficiency Certificates in swimming were gained by one hundred and twenty-seven girls and one hundred and twenty-six boys. In addition, seven certificates of the Royal Life Saving Society have been awarded to girls. This number would have been greater had there been further opportunities for the necessary training.

(13) CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS.

The attendance of one or both parents is invited on the occasion of the Routine Medical Inspection of their children at the schools: so that any matters affecting the health of the children may be discussed with them personally. One thousand and forty-one children were then inspected but only four hundred and thirty-nine were accompanied by their parents. In the case of one hundred and ninety-one other children a relative or friend attended.

The practice of sending children to the Minor Ailment Clinic unaccompanied by a responsible person who can give a reliable history of the case continues and interferes with the proper functions of the Clinic which are educative and preventive. The Minor Ailment Clinic is for Minor Ailments only and is not a substitute for the private doctor or hospital.

It is gratifying, however, to be able to report that many parents are very keen to co-operate in the various arrangements made by the Authority for safeguarding the health of their children.

(14) CO-OPERATION OF TEACHERS.

The teachers assist in the preparation of the children for medical inspection and send out the cards inviting the parents to attend at Routine Inspection. They complete details in the Medical Inspection Schedule in regard to age, standard and regularity of attendance. They draw the attention of the School Medical Officer to any noticeable departure from normal health in the children and arrange for the attendance at the Minor Ailment Clinic of such children as are marked "Clinic and School."

As no school is provided with a medical inspection room, the head teacher has to provide the necessary accommodation for the visit to the school by the School Medical Officer.

(15) CO-OPERATION OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICER.

There is one School Attendance Officer who co-operates fully in the work of the School Medical Department. Copies of all notices sent to the Head Teachers excluding children from school are sent through him to the Education Authority.

(16) CO-OPERATION OF VOLUNTARY BODIES.

The work of the School Medical Department is directed by the Care Sub-Committee of the Education Committee, which consists partly of elected members of the City Council and partly of co-opted members.

There is also co-operation with the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, with the Municipal Distress Committee, with the local British Red Cross Society, who organise the Orthopaedic Clinic, and in the care of the Children of Ex-Ser-vice Men with the local representative of the Ministry of Pensions.

(17) BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

Defective children are brought to the notice of the School Medical Officer by the Head Teachers, School Nurses and Health Visitors and School Attendance Officer.

A return is made on the Board's Form 41 D. of all children who are more than two years retarded educationally, and from these, the Mentally Defective are separated. There are thirty-six retarded children. Two children were reported to the Education Authority as Mentally Defective, one as mentally and physically defective and one as partially blind, and it was arranged to send three of them to Special Residential Schools. An opening was found for the partially blind child and she will be sent away early in 1931. No openings have yet been found for the other two children.

One child was notified as an imbecile to the Local Control Authority. He has since died.

There are no special schools in the City for defective children, and last year there were nine mentally defective children in attendance at Public Elementary Schools.

(18) NURSERY SCHOOLS.

There are no Nursery Schools. Children up to the age of five years may be brought to the Infant Welfare Centre provided by the Local Health Authority.

(19 & 20) SECONDARY AND CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

These are under the control of the County Education Authority.

(21) EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

This is regulated by Byelaws approved by the Board of Education in 1920. There are 22 boys on the Register of Employed School Children. One medical certificate under Article 5 (a) of the Byelaws was issued during the year.

Medical Reports on all children leaving school based on the last Routine Medical Inspection continue to be furnished by the School Medical Officer for the use of the Juvenile Employment Committee: and the School Medical Officer attends the meetings of the Committee in an advisory capacity.

No cases of injury to health or physical development occasioned by the employment of school children have been found during the year.

(22) SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS.

At the beginning of the year, I was invited by the Board of Education to furnish a report on the teaching of hygiene in the Elementary Schools, and I obtained the permission of your Authority to do so. Certain schools were selected as coming within the categories chosen by the Board and the report consisted of answers to questions in a schedule prepared by the Board of Education. The questions referred principally to the use made of two official publications, viz., "Handbook of Suggestions on Health Education" and "The Hygiene of Food and Drink." The results of the inquiry show that in all schools where investigation was carried out, some systematic instruction in hygiene is given. In the senior schools, inquiry was made as to instruction given in matters of sex; in no school is such systematic instruction given.

The results of the inquiry are fully reviewed by the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education in his Annual Report for 1929. I wish to invite your notice to the following paragraphs from his report.

"There are three practical factors which control the teaching of hygiene in schools. First, the teacher must be properly trained to teach in this subject as in the others. Secondly, he must have a scheme, programme, syllabus, or whatever it may be called. Thirdly, he must be required by his Authority to teach the subject, and suitable provision must be made for it in the curriculum of every school. Now presumably the first two of these three desiderata are provided. The teacher is trained at the Training College and the Board have issued a Handbook of Suggestions, and a knowledge of its contents should be regarded as part of the necessary equipment of every teacher. It seems that what is sometimes lacking is the definite requirement of the Local Education Authority that in every school of their area, and to every child for whose education they are responsible, hygiene shall be effectually taught."

"There is relatively little attempt to introduce Sex education into school curricula, and this is perhaps not surprising. It is indeed open to question whether direct class

instruction in this subject is either advisable or practicable, and no definite recommendations to this effect have been made by the Board. A wholesome view of sex should be induced indirectly by the reasonable teaching of Hygiene from a biological standpoint, and personal guidance to individuals."

The Care Committee are fully alive to the importance of Hygiene in the schools, and only recently called for a report on the supply of clean towels for the use of children in the schools and made arrangements for a liberal distribution in the schools of these very necessary articles of hygiene.

(23) INSPECTION OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

On 20th May, 1930, Dr. J. E. Underwood, one of the Medical Inspectors of the Board of Education paid a visit of inspection of the Authority's arrangements for carrying out the Medical Inspection of School Children, and the following report was subsequently received.

"The Board have had under consideration a report made by Dr. J. E. Underwood, one of their Medical Officers, after his recent inspection of the Authority's School Medical Service arrangements. The Board are glad to observe that the Authority's arrangements continue well organised and comprehensive and that the work in the various branches is efficiently performed."

TABLE I.

RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS, 1930.

A.—Routine Inspections.

NUMBER OF CODE GROUP INSPECTIONS—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	418
Intermediates	...	...	...	...	...	417
Leavers	...	...	...	...	...	206
Total						1,041

NUMBER OF OTHER ROUTINE INSPECTIONS ... 42

B.—Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	1,479
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	1,245
Total			2,724

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS.

TABLE II.

A RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN
THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.					ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
					No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
					Requiring Treat- ment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but <i>not</i> requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treat- ment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but <i>not</i> requiring Treatment.
(1)					(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Malnutrition	...	...	...	—	192	1	2
	Uncleanliness	...	...	...	10	23	—	—
	(See Table IV., Group V.)							
Skin	Ringworm :							
	Scalp	...	...	...	1	—	6	—
	Body	...	...	...	—	—	7	—
	Scabies	...	...	...	—	—	3	—
	Impetigo	...	...	...	5	3	89	—
	Other Diseases (Non-Tuber- culous)	...	...	...	3	—	914	—
Eye	Blepharitis	...	...	...	7	13	57	—
	Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	
	Keratitis	...	...	...	
	Corneal Opacities	...	...	...	
	Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	...	...	...	21	15	23	—
	Squint	...	...	...	9	2	2	1
	Other Conditions	...	...	...	2	1	2	—
Ear	Defective Hearing	...	...	...	6	8	2	—
	Otitis Media...	...	...	...	3	10	—	—
	Other Ear Diseases	...	...	...	—	1	23	—
Nose and Throat	Enlarged Tonsils only	...	...	...	5	61	2	—
	Adenoids only	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
	Enlarged Tonsils and Aden- oids	...	...	...	83	77	4	3
	Other Conditions	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
	Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non- Tuberculous)	...	...	...	9	142	—	—
	Defective Speech	...	...	...	11	1	1	—
	Teeth—Dental Diseases (See Table IV., Group IV.)				480	340	3	1
Heart and Circu- lation	Heart Disease :							
	Organic	...	...	...	4	8	1	—
	Functional	...	...	...	—	21	—	2
	Anæmia	...	...	...	3	28	—	—
Lungs	Bronchitis	...	...	...	7	50	—	—
	Other Non Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	—	—	—	—

Tuber- culosis	{	Pulmonary :						
		Definite	...	...	—	—	—	—
	{	Suspected	...	...	—	—	—	—
		Non-Pulmonary :						
		Glands	...	...	1	—	—	7
		Spine	...	...	—	1	—	1
		Hip	...	...	—	—	—	—
		Other Bones & Joints			—	—	—	—
		Skin	...	...	—	—	—	—
		Other Forms	...	...	—	—	—	—
Nervous System	{	Epilepsy	...	...	—	—	—	4
	{	Chorea	...	...	2	2	—	—
	{	Other Conditions	...	...	—	—	—	—
Deform- ities	{	Rickets	...	...	—	10	—	1
	{	Spinal Curvature	...	...	1	4	—	—
	{	Other Forms	...	...	—	2	—	—
Other Defects and Diseases					5	1	363	—

B. NUMBER OF *individual children* FOUND AT *Routine* MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL DISEASES).

GROUP.	Number of Children		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment
	Inspected.	Found to require Treatment	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
CODE GROUPS :			
Entrants	418	64	15·3
Intermediates	417	85	20·3
Leavers	206	29	14·0
Total (Code Groups)	1041	178	17·0
Other Routine Inspections ...	42	15	35·7

TABLE III.—RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA.

				Boys	Girls	Total
Blind (including Partially Blind).	(1)— Suitable for training in a School or Class for the Totally Blind	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind ...	...	...	...	...
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	...	...	...	...
		At other Institutions ...	...	...	...	...
		At no School or Institution ...	...	...	...	...
	(2)— Suitable for Training in a School or Class for the Partially Blind	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind ...	1	...	1	...
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	1	...	...	...
		At other Institutions ...	...	...	...	...
		At no School or Institution ...	...	...	...	...
Deaf (including Deaf and Dumb and Partially Deaf).	(1)— Suitable for Training in a School or Class for the Totally Deaf or Deaf and Dumb	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf ...	...	...	...	...
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	1	...	1	...
		At other Institutions ...	...	...	...	...
		At no School or Institution ...	...	...	...	...
	(2)— Suitable for Training in a School or Class for the Partially Deaf	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf ...	...	...	...	...
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	...	...	...	...
		At other Institutions ...	...	...	...	...
		At no School or Institution ...	...	...	...	...

		Boys	Girls	Total
Mentally Defectives.	Feeble-minded cases not notifiable to the Local Control Authority	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defectives ... Attending Public Elementary Schools ... At other Institutions ... At no School or Institution ...	1 4	2 9
	Notified to the Local Control Authority during the year	Feeble-minded ... Imbeciles ... Idiots ...	... ... ...	... 1 ...
	Suffering from severe Epilepsy	Attending Certified Schools for Epileptics ... At Institutions other than Special Schools ... Attending Public Elementary Schools ... At no School or Institution ...	... ... ... 1	... ... ... 1
	Suffering from Epilepsy which is not severe	Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	2	4
Epileptics.				

			Boys	Girls	Total
Infectious Pulmonary and Glandular Tuberculosis		At Sanatoria or Sanatorium approved by the Ministry of Health or Board	1	...	1
Non-Infective but active Pulmonary or Glandular Tuberculosis		At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or Board ... ..	...	1	1
		At Certified Residential Schools...	...	...	...
		At Certified Day Open-air Schools	...	...	...
		At Public Elementary Schools ...	4	3	7
Delicate Children (pre or latent Tuberculosis, Malnutrition, Debility, Anaemia, etc.)		At Certified Residential Open-air Schools	...	...	...
		At Certified Day Open-air Schools	...	...	...
		At Public Elementary Schools ...	121	80	201
		At other Institutions	6	4	10
Active Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		At Sanatoria or Hospital approved by the Ministry of Health or Board ... ..	...	...	...
		At Public Elementary Schools ...	1	...	1
		At other Institutions ... ..	...	...	...
		At no School or Institution	...	...	...
Crippled Children (other than those with Tuberculous Disease: e.g., Children suffering from Paralysis and including those with severe heart disease)		At Certified Hospital Schools	1	...	1
		At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	...	...	...
		At Certified Day Cripple Schools	...	...	...
		At Public Elementary Schools ...	16	9	25
		At other Institutions	2	3	5
		At no School or Institution	...	...	...

TABLE IV.

TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF CHILDREN DURING 1930.

GROUP I.

A.—TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS.

<i>Disease or Defect.</i>	NUMBER OF CHILDREN.			
	<i>Referred for Treat- ment.</i>	TREATED.		
		<i>Under Local - Education Authority's Scheme.</i>	<i>Other- wise.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
SKIN—				
Ringworm—Head	6	6	—	6
Ringworm—Body	7	7	—	7
Scabies	3	2	1	3
Impetigo	89	88	1	89
Minor Injuries	386	386	10	396
Other Skin Disease	520	507	11	518
EAR DISEASE	32	18	5	23
EYE DISEASE (external and other) ..	79	64	15	79
MISCELLANEOUS	363	121	226	347

GROUP II.

DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments).

(1)	NUMBER OF DEFECTS DEALT WITH.			
	<i>Under the Authority's Scheme.</i>	<i>Submitted to Refraction by Private Practitioner or at a Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme.</i>	<i>Other- wise.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ..	86	1	—	87

Total Number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed	72
(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	71
(b) Otherwise	1
Total number of children who obtained spectacles	72
(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	71
(b) Otherwise	1

GROUP III.
ENLARGED TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.
NUMBER OF DEFECTS.

RECEIVED OPERATIVE TREATMENT.			<i>Received other forms of Treatment</i>	<i>Total.</i>
<i>Under the Authority's Scheme.</i>	<i>By Private Practitioner or Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme.</i>	<i>Total.</i>		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
75	5	80	3	83

GROUP IV.
DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of children who were :—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist—

Age 5	..	306	Total	2898
" 6	..	354				
" 7	..	288				
" 8	..	360				
" 9	..	353				
" 10	..	337				
" 11	..	337				
" 12	..	286				
" 13	..	165				
" 14	..	112				
Specials	134
Grand Total						3032

(b) Found to require treatment 1208

(c) Actually treated 937

(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical inspection 277

(2) Half-days devoted to—

Inspection	25	Total	..	170
Treatment	145			

(3) Attendances made by children for treatment 2030

(4) Fillings—

Permanent Teeth	1172	Total	..	1181
Temporary Teeth	9			

(5) Extractions—

Permanent Teeth	27	Total	..	358
Temporary Teeth	331			

(6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions— Nil.

(7) Other Operations—

Permanent Teeth	1005	Total	..	1037
Temporary Teeth	32			

GROUP V.

UNCLEAN AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

1.	Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	4'0
2.	Total number of examinations in the schools by the School Nurses —	
	Individuals	3074
	Total Inspections	11148
3.	Number of children found unclean	490
4.	Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Authority.. .. .	Nil.
5.	Number of cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken—	
	(a) Under the Education Act	Nil.
	(b) Under the School Attendance Bye-Laws	2

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